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19 June 1984

# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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19 June 1984

CHINA REPORT  
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GENERAL

NATO DEFENSE MINISTERS END SPRING SESSION

OW180936 Beijing XINHUA in English 0905 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Brussels, 17 May (XINHUA)--NATO defense ministers ended their spring session here Thursday urging the Dutch Government to commit itself to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles.

The 14 ministers were resolved to boost their conventional defense but failed to agree on the scale of common funding for upgrading their support facilities.

In their final communique, the ministers also drew attention to "a particularly striking example of the attitude" of the Soviet Union which had just announced that it plans to deploy SS-20 missiles in Democratic Germany "in addition to those being deployed" there and in Czechoslovakia.

The communique said if a concrete negotiated result cannot be achieved, NATO is determined to continue the missile deployment as scheduled.

NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns told reporters after the two-day regular spring meeting that the ministers had expressed "great concern" at the Netherlands' "complete silence" about NATO's 1979 plan to deploy 572 missiles in five West European nations, under which the Netherlands has a share of 48 cruise missiles to base.

Concerned about a strong anti-nuclear movement at home, the Dutch Government this year has been seeking either to halt the deployment or to reduce its share of missiles.

Luns told reporters that the Dutch Government's reluctance has caused dissatisfaction among the allies, particularly the United States.

The ministers pledged to use new technologies in building conventional arms for the 1990. They had decided to nearly double the infrastructure budget, reaching 7.5 billion dollars from the previous annual figure for the past five years of about four billion, according to NATO sources.

But no agreement was reached on the exact level of spending on air bases, ports, munition dumps and fuel pipelines, which are a key element in strengthening conventional forces.

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said his country wishes to see the Netherlands fully implement the NATO decision.

GENERAL

TROOP REDUCTION TALKS RESUME IN VIENNA

OW251409 Beijing XINHUA in English 1315 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Vienna, 24 May (XINHUA)--The central European troops reduction talks resumed here today with the Warsaw Pact countries turning down the NATO proposal tabled at the previous round of such talks last month.

At the previous round of "mutual and balanced [word indistinct] (MBFR) talks, NATO had required that both sides reveal to the other their number of troops before it would be agreed to reduce their size. The figures had only to be acceptable to NATO.

Head of the Democratic German delegation Andre Wieland, when speaking at today's plenary session on behalf of the Warsaw Pact, said: "There is not the slightest sign in the Western proposal that the NATO countries are now willing to give up their groundless speculations about the total number of Warsaw Pact troops, or their demand, which is based on such speculations, for the socialist countries to reduce their troops which is detrimental to their security." He accused the West of holding to their "hitherto unrealistic stance" on all issues involved in negotiations.

He also blamed some NATO countries for heightening the already tense situation in the (Central European) region by deploying U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles. "If NATO countries are willing to return to the situation before the new U.S. missiles were stationed, that would have a positive effect on the Vienna negotiations," he said.

Dutch delegation leader van de Mortel, speaking today on behalf of the Western countries, emphasized the importance of the NATO proposal which he said was not a take-it-or-leave-it proposal. He called for a "constructive" attitude on the part of Warsaw Pact countries.

The MBFR talks have dragged on for nearly 11 years without any substantial results. Many observers here describe the talks as "dialogues between deafs" and see little prospects of success in view of the highly strained relations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

CSO: 4000/373

GENERAL

U.S. SEES SOVIET SUBMARINE BUILDUP AS THREAT

OW220229 Beijing XINHUA in English 0210 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Washington, 21 May (XINHUA)--The United States today described the Soviet announcement of increasing the number of nuclear-armed submarines off the U.S. coasts as a "familiar litany of Soviet assertions and threats."

Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov announced yesterday that the Soviet Union has increased the number of submarines armed with nuclear missiles off the coasts of the United States and that the weapons could strike U.S. targets in eight to 10 minutes.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes said the Soviets are increasing the number of missiles, and they are certainly increasing their power, but there is essentially no change in the strategic situation.

Meanwhile, State Department spokesman Alan Romberg told reporters that Ustinov "spoke at length of his concern for the threat to peace posed by high levels of armaments, but totally ignored those recent Soviet actions--in particular, the massive deployment of SS-20's both before and throughout the course of the intermediate nuclear force (INF) negotiations--which have caused such concern in the West over the stability of that peace and prompted the NATO alliance to adopt the 1979 decision on INF negotiations and deployments." Romberg said the United States "is prepared to resume INF negotiations at any time without pre-conditions" and called upon the Soviet Union to return to the negotiating table.

It is reported that the Soviets have long maintained about three Yankee-class subs some 1,000 miles (1,600 kilometers) off the U.S. east coast and usually two such subs off the west coast. The new submarines, according to U.S. sources, involves the stationing of one advanced Delta-class sub off the east coast and another Delta off the U.S. west coast. Each Delta carries up to 16 missiles with a range of more than 4,000 nautical miles. Thus, they could hit any targets in the United States even if fired from their normal operating regions in the far northern seas above the Soviet Union.

CSO: 4000/373

GENERAL

BRIEFS

'ARAFAT FAVORS DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS--Paris, 3 May (XINHUA)--Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasir 'Arafat said he favored direct negotiations between Palestinians and Israelis under the aegis of the United Nations. In an interview with the French magazine LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR which comes off the press tomorrow, 'Arafat also said "I will support mutual recognition of the two states (Palestine and Israel)." Meanwhile, he stressed he will not abandon the armed struggle against Israeli occupation. "We have the right to employ various means including military ones," he noted. [Text] [OW040909 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 4 May 84]

CSO: 4000/373

UNITED STATES

LIAOWANG PREVIEWS REAGAN'S CHINA VISIT

HK230224 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 17, 23 Apr 84 pp 12-13

[Special dispatch from Washington by contributing correspondent Peng Di [1756 6611]: "Reagan's Visit to China and Development of Sino-U.S. Relations"]

[Text] President Reagan's trip to China is called by some people as "10,000-li trip."

Judging by their geographical positions, there are actually tens of thousands of li between Washington and Beijing, and a general airliner will take some 20 or more hours to fly nonstop between the two cities. Reagan and his party have cut the long journey into four sections. Washington-California, California-Hawaii, Hawaii-Guam, and Guam-Beijing, and will complete it in 1 week so as to handle the 13-hour time difference.

It is more complicated for one to handle political things than time differences. Some people who are familiar with White House affairs said that this arrangement for Reagan's journey is to enable President Reagan to leave Washington and free himself from busy routine duties earlier so that he may have more time to make preparations for this important official visit, such as listening to reports, reading materials, studying problems, and examining and approving drafts of speeches. For Reagan, who has visited many places in the world, this is his first visit to the China mainland.

In the United States, there are hundreds of thousands of scholars and specialists engaged in the study of Chinese affairs. However, as was pointed out by some earnest specialists, it is not easy to really understand China. Before his mysterious China visit in 1971, Kissinger also considered China a "puzzle." On first meeting him, Premier Zhou Enlai discussed with him why Americans felt China was a "puzzle." Since then, more Americans have become interested in finding a "solution to the puzzle."

On 21 February, President Nixon set foot on Chinese soil and began with Chinese leaders to seek ways to put an end to the historical segregation between the two countries. This was praised as a pioneering action in U.S. diplomatic history. On 28 February, the "Shanghai Communique" was published. For the first time, the U.S. Government announced that it "has no objection" to the common stand of the entire Chinese people that "there is only one China, and Taiwan is a part of it," and that it wished to strive for normalization of Sino-U.S. relations

on the principle of peaceful coexistence and noninterference in China's internal affairs. This historical breakthrough led to the opening of the doors of the two countries, and since then, the old relations between the Chinese and American peoples have begun to resume and new exchanges between them have taken place unremittingly. All of a sudden, the "China puzzle" was replaced by a "China fad." This shows that the common Americans have no prejudice against New China but a natural warm feeling toward her.

In December 1978, to suit the trend of the times and meet the desire of the people, President Carter decided to sever U.S. diplomatic relations with Taiwan, terminate the mutual defense treaty between the United States and Taiwan, and withdraw U.S. forces from that island. At the same time, China and the United States announced mutual recognition and establishment of diplomatic relations as of 1 January 1979. Soon after that, Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping paid a visit to the United States at the invitation of President Carter. The policy and stand of the Chinese Government and the sincerity, frankness, wisdom, and demeanor of the Chinese leader have left a deep impression on the American people, and the development of relations between the two countries was pushed to a climax.

The efforts of 1 or 2 days were still unable to completely eliminate troubles that have been brewing for a long time. In the United States, a political chill current attempting to undermine Sino-U.S. relations has appeared time and again. The road to success has been strewn with setbacks. The most glaring event was the working out of the "Taiwan Relations Act" by the U.S. Congress in 1979 under the impact of such a chill current. An American law has gone so far as to decide the "future of Taiwan," which is part of Chinese territory, and the form of changing its "social and economic systems." If this does not suit the taste of the United States, it will "act in resistance [di kang 2107 2123]." To resort to such an American law to interfere in China's internal affairs is neither legal nor reasonable. The Chinese Government justly and sternly denounces it. The debates during the course of drafting and revising this law showed that there were also different opinions within the U.S. Government. As to the common American people, judging from those with whom this reporter has come in contact, nobody has read this act, and very few people know of it. However, this act has been imposed on the people, which has sown the seeds of discord in Sino-U.S. relations and made the policy of the U.S. administration toward China stagger along. Proceeding from its international prestige and overall interests, the U.S. Government has repeatedly declared that it will discharge the obligations prescribed in the agreement on establishing diplomatic relations with China. But on the other hand, in order to go along with the narrow interests and political biases of certain anti-Chinese forces, it has created some man-made difficulties on the Taiwan issue. All this has made Sino-U.S. relations develop slowly and falteringly.

Around 1980, after the presidential election, the United States laid more emphasis on its actual strength abroad, and its vacillating China policy fluctuated within a wide range. In the government and the public, the forces advocating "two Chinas" became stronger. In particular, the differences over U.S. arms sales to Taiwan had brought Sino-U.S. relations to a juncture of reverse. After serious negotiations and struggles and after reasoning things out and setting forth advantages and disadvantages, wisdom and general knowledge finally gained

the upper hand. Both sides then published a "joint communique" on 17 August 1982. In the document, the principle of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty and noninterference in each other's internal affairs, which is a fundamental principle guiding Sino-U.S. relations, was reiterated, and the U.S. Government explicitly declared again that it has no intention of pursuing a "two China's" or a "one China, one Taiwan" policy. Moreover, the United States officially stated that it does not seek to carry out a long-term policy of arms sales to Taiwan. It agreed to carry out commitments on restricting arms sales to Taiwan, qualitatively and quantitatively, and gradually reducing it; sales of arms to this island, leading, over a period of time, to a final resolution. This "Joint Communique" went a step farther than the "Shanghai Communique" and the "Communique on Establishing Diplomatic Relations," and became the third important document in the course of normalizing Sino-U.S. relations.

Before the signing of the "17 August Joint Communique," a small number of U.S. congressmen used such interventionist logic and phraseology as "selling out Taiwan" to attack the State Department, saying that it "has yielded too much." President Reagan explained to them, emphasizing that this was his personal, final policy decision. After that, agreement was finally reached, and a grave crisis in Sino-U.S. relations was avoided.

The "Joint Communique" only offered more explicit and concrete orientation and steps for solving the main differences in Sino-U.S. relations. It still needs to be examined by practice and time. Moreover, a better understanding and minimum mutual trust between the two sides are also needed for its enforcement. Therefore, direct talks between the leaders of both countries have become more necessary and imperative.

Some important officials of the United States, including Secretary of State Shultz, Secretary of Commerce Baldrige, and Secretary of Defense Weinberger, have successively visited China, and the Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian paid a return visit. These exchanges of visits by high-ranking officials have promoted exchanges and cooperation between the two countries in various fields.

There are differences between the two countries in social systems and national situations, and both sides lack experience in mutual cooperation. Thus, they also need time to understand and suit each other. One of the key problems in this respect is the transfer of technology on a payment basis [ji shu zhuan shou 2111 2611 6567 0786]. In this regard, the United States has usually placed all kinds of restrictions on foreign countries, with different scales for different countries. The United States has adopted some positive measures and decided to relax restrictions on China and to abolish some restrictions which it deems to be discriminatory treatment for hostile countries. Although the implementation of this decision will take a long time, it can yet be regarded as a positive and friendly action.

Under such circumstances, Sino-U.S. economic and trade relations have gradually been promoted. The volume of trade has reached \$5.5 billion a year and is continuously increasing. The contacts between the people of the two countries in cultural exchanges, sports and other fields, and the number of students

studying in each other's countries have increased with each passing day. Although during this period some differences and disputes have occurred, with the principles of the three historic documents as common ground and with the efforts of both sides, there is a general trend of improvement in the relations between the two countries.

The two governments hold that conditions are ripe now for an exchange of visits between the heads of the two governments, which will further reduce differences and enhance and extend the hard-won achievements.

Last January, at the invitation of President Reagan, Premier Zhao Ziyang paid a visit to the United States. This was the first time that a Chinese head of state visited the United States, which was of special significance at a time when bilateral relations were improving after a period of twists and turns. Further exploration and study were made and some agreements were signed before, after, and during the visit on cooperation in trade as well as in the fields of economics, science and technology, and culture. What is more important is that the heads of state of the two countries exchanged serious, frank, and friendly talks on questions of global importance and bilateral relations and thus enhanced their mutual understanding.

On current international relations, both sides offered their own views and clarified the similarities and differences in their policies. When there are differences, both sides can state them and criticize each other; however, the similarities can help enhance cooperation and maintain world peace and security. China emphasizes that it carries out an independent foreign policy and points out that it can never be China's policy to attach itself to another country, which would also be harmful to world peace. The United States also holds that an independent, economically developed, and politically stable China will be good for world peace. Both sides hold that friendly relations between China and the United States are an important factor in maintaining world peace and stability.

As to bilateral relations, the main difference lies in the Taiwan issue. After this direct exchange of views between the heads of state of both countries, both sides reaffirmed that they will adhere to the principles guiding Sino-U.S. relations provided in the three documents and take concrete steps to implement them. Provided both sides abide by the agreement, make up their minds, and take concrete action, there are bright prospects for the steady progress of bilateral relations. Premier Zhao's U.S. tour enhanced this common understanding and lent fresh momentum to the future steady progress of relations between the two countries.

President Reagan's China visit is the continuation of this long and important historical course, and to President Reagan himself, it is also a course of long-term exploration. China is a civilized country with a long history. This is known by all. However, being a socialist country, it is still in its youth, and many of its new characteristics are still unknown to many foreigners. Due to differences in social systems, the United States once took China as a hostile country, but it has also been in the period of the Reagan administration, that

it officially announced that China is "a friendly and nonaligned country." People have to spend some time to gradually gain an understanding of the differences in geographic positions and political affairs, just as the course of understanding all complicated and fresh things. It is said that Reagan wanted to visit China many years ago, for it is better to see once than to hear a hundred times. This time his wish is finally satisfied. We hope that President Reagan's coming long journey to China will leave a memorable mark in the history of the relations between the two countries.

CSO: 4005/619

SOVIET UNION

IOC DEPLORES SOVIET OLYMPIC COMMITTEE DECISION

OW190919 Beijing XINHUA in English 0900 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] Lausanne, 18 May (XINHUA)--The decision made by the Soviet Union and some other national olympic committees not to participate in the Los Angeles Olympic Games was deplored by the Olympic Movement Commission of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in a declaration issued here this evening.

The commission pointed out that the decision had "caused grave damage to the members of the olympic movement."

The declaration was read by IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch at a press conference held by the commission after an emergency meeting here this evening.

At the emergency meeting under the chairmanship of Samaranch, a representative of the Soviet National Olympic Committee reiterated that the Soviet decision remained irrevocable.

The declaration said that the Olympic Movement Commission "appreciates the best efforts made by the Los Angeles Organizing Committee for staging the games and estimates that the olympic charter is respected."

The declaration called on all IOC members to make efforts to urge the Soviet Union and other national olympic committees to reverse their decision. To assure the progress of the olympic games, the commission held that these efforts should continue until June 2.

It emphasized that the Soviet move had deprived athletes of the possibility of meeting and competing "in an atmosphere of friendship."

In answering a question whether or not the Soviet Union would force other national olympic committees and particularly, those in Africa, to follow suit, Samaranch said that chairman of the Soviet National Olympic Committee Marat Gramov had given "assurance not to exert pressure in this respect."

CSO: 4000/370

SOVIET UNION

XINHUA CONDEMNS PRAVDA VIEW OF PRC-SRV FEUD

OW241501 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1310 GMT 24 May 84

[Commentary by XINHUA reporter Huang Yuan: "Can a Small Population Not Provoke an Armed Conflict?" --XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 24 May (XINHUA)--Since the Chinese border defense units launched their counterattack in self-defense against Vietnam's armed provocations in April this year, Moscow's propaganda machine, ignoring facts, has repeatedly slandered China for "invading Vietnam." The Soviet paper PRAVDA on 20 May again lambasted China for "carrying out another military provocation" against Vietnam. In an attempt to cover up the truth and confound black and white, Moscow put up arguments in its intensive anti-Chinese propaganda, asserting, "who would believe that a country with only 60 million population can provoke an armed conflict against a large country with a 1 billion population?"

Moscow can never deceive people by playing the trick of population numbers. It is not the size of a country and its population, but the policy it pursues, that determines whether or not a country can be aggressive and expansionist against a foreign country. In the past, Tsarist Russia and other imperialist countries invaded China, a country with a much bigger population. Hitler's Germany invaded countries with a smaller population and also attacked the Soviet Union whose population was several times that of Germany. At present, the Soviet Union, a country with a 270 million population, has invaded Afghanistan, a country with only some 10 million people, while Vietnam, with a 60 million population, has invaded Kampuchea, a country with only 7 million people; controls Laos, which has only some 3 million people; and has time and again carried out armed provocations against China.

Through the ages, countries with small populations but with daring to carry out aggression and expansion have by and large been divided into two categories: One includes those that rely on their own strength, such as Nazi Germany during World War II; the other includes those that rely on the support of big countries, such as Israel and Vietnam at present.

Israel with a mere population of 4 million had more than once provoked wars against the Arab nations with a population of 200 million and nibbled their territory. What Israel relies on is the support of that superpower on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean. The reason why Vietnam dares to threaten

Thailand and carry out armed provocations against China while it commits aggression against Kampuchea is the fact it is relying on another superpower. The Vietnamese authorities have admitted this without mincing words. In a speech for domestic consumption, a Vietnamese leader triumphantly said: "Although China has a large population, it is not powerful. Vietnam has gigantic economic and national defense potentials. Particularly with the assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist nations--that constitutes an extremely important epoch-making factor--China will never win." Did not Moscow say that "who would believe" Vietnam "would provoke" a clash with China? Some Hanoi leaders who are dizzy with wild ambitions have "believed" that Vietnam, which has a population of 60 million people, is able to "defeat" China, which has a population of 1 billion. It is for this reason that they dare to provoke military clashes against China.

The Vietnamese authorities are notorious in the world for telling lies, doing fraudulent propaganda work, and going back on their words. However, they really told the truth when they babbled about the Soviet "help." Facts in the past 5 years have proven that all acts of aggression and expansion of the Vietnamese authorities have been carried out with the support of the Soviet Union. When Vietnam was expanding its war against Kampuchea, beginning to nibble at China's border region and creating border incidents in August 1978, the Soviet Union openly supported Vietnam, transported a large amount of weapons of all types by air, and dispatched a large number of military advisers and personnel. Later, when the Vietnamese authorities were intensifying their preparations to annex Kampuchea with force and further creating bloody incidents along the Sino-Vietnamese border, the Soviet-Vietnamese "Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation" with the nature of a military alliance was signed in Moscow on 3 November that year. While the ink of the "Treaty" had still not dried, even more Soviet ammunitions were shipped to Vietnam on an emergency basis by sea and air.

It is precisely with this "help" from the Soviet Union that the Vietnamese authorities launched a large-scale military offensive against Kampuchea on 25 December of the same year by using their land, sea, and air forces. They occupied Kampuchea and then carried out armed provocations against China more frantically by shelling Chinese territory. Since then, the Soviet Union has provided Vietnam with billions of dollars of military aid in support of Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea and anti-China campaign. In March and April this year, the Vietnamese authorities launched their dry-season offensive in Kampuchea and intruded into Thai territory. At the same time, they stepped up armed provocations against China. At this juncture, the Soviet Union again provided the Vietnamese authorities with "help" by not only shipping arms and ammunition to Vietnam but carrying out for the first time a marine amphibious landing exercise along Vietnam's coast with the participation of eight warships, including the Minsk aircraft carrier, in an attempt to show off their force and back up the Vietnamese authorities. In mid-May, Vietnamese Defense Minister Van Tien Dung rushed to Moscow to hold talks with the Soviet defense minister and other leaders of the Soviet armed forces. A Western news agency said that Van Tien Dung "went to Moscow to request for more military aid."

Obviously, one of the important reasons that the Vietnamese authorities dare to carry out armed provocations against China, a country with a larger population than Vietnam, is the vigorous support they have received from the Soviet Union. Moscow's intention of attacking China and confusing the demarcation line between aggression and antiaggression by resorting to the specious argument that "military conflicts cannot be provoked by a country with a smaller population" is very clear: to absolve the Vietnamese authorities from their crime of aggression and to encourage them to continue their polciy of expansion and aggression in order to divert the world people's attention from the Vietnamese authorities' armed provocations against China.

CSO: 4005/615

SOVIET UNION

BRIEFS

MORE USSR MISSILES IN GDR--Moscow, 14 May (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union is deploying an additional number of "enhanced range theater missile complexes" on the territory of the German Democratic Republic, the Soviet official news agency TASS reported this evening. The news released by the Soviet Defense Ministry said that this action, taken in accordance with an agreement between the governments of the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic, is a "countermeasure" against the continued U.S. buildup of medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. To maintain the balance of forces and neutralize the concrete threat posed by the deployment of U.S. nuclear weapons, the Warsaw Pact member states will continue to take such "countermeasures" in the future, TASS said. [Text] [OW150222 Beijing XINHUA in English 0204 GMT 15 May 84]

SOVIET SUBS OFF U.S. COAST--Belgrade, 24 May (XINHUA)--Yugoslavia today described the Soviet announcement of deploying more nuclear submarines off the U.S. coast as a demonstration that the arms race is reaching a higher level. Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov announced May 20 that Soviet tactical missiles in Democratic Germany and Czechoslovakia are combat-ready and the number of Soviet submarines carrying nuclear missiles off the U.S. coast has been increased. In a military commentator's article today, the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG said the two superpowers are acting according to the rule of the arms race which permits no one to attain military superiority. The intensified arms race will possibly make the United States to deploy more missiles in countries around the Soviet Union, especially in its allied Asian countries, the commentator warned. This will pose a greater threat to the peace and security of both the superpowers whose relations are now at the lowest ebb and to the world as a whole, the commentator concluded. [Text] [OW250739 Beijing XINHUA in English 0654 GMT 25 May 84]

DENMARK EXPELS SOVIET DIPLOMATS--Beijing, 25 May (XINHUA)--Denmark expelled yesterday two Soviet diplomats from the country for alleged espionage activities, according to a report reaching here today. The Danish Foreign Ministry said that the two Russians who were asked to leave the country within two weeks, worked in the commercial section of the Soviet Embassy in Copenhagen. The ministry which refused to give details about the two deported Russians said that "two members of the staff of the Soviet Union's trade delegation in Denmark have carried out illegal espionage work during their stay in Denmark." [Text] [OW250811 Beijing XINHUA in English 0754 GMT 25 May 84]

USSR UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR TEST--Stockholm, 26 May (XINHUA)--The Seismological Institute of Uppsala recorded early today a strong underground nuclear explosion by the Soviet Union. The blast occurred at 5:20 a.m. in the Semipalatinsk test site in northern Kazakhstan in the Soviet Union and had a magnitude of 6.8 on the Richter scale, said a spokesman of the institute. He said the test was the fourth recorded so far this year with a Richter magnitude exceeding 6.5, the strongest blast having a magnitude of 6.9. [Text] [OW261459 Beijing XINHUA in English 1434 GMT 26 May 84]

CSO: 4000/370

NORTHEAST ASIA

NORDIC COMMITTEE SUPPORTS REUNIFICATION OF KOREA

OW270830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0819 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] Oslo, 26 May (XINHUA)—The Nordic Cooperation Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean people concluded its two-day meeting here today with the adoption of a statement which supports peaceful reunification of Korea and solution of the tense situation in the peninsula.

Speakers at the meeting pointed out that a tripartite meeting proposed by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) last January was the most realistic and reasonable way of negotiation to improve the relations between the DPRK and the United States and between the two parts of Korea. It could also provide a guarantee for peace in Korea and a precondition for her independent and peaceful reunification.

They also said that the danger of a war was increasing in the Korean Peninsula because the U.S. had occupied South Korea for nearly 40 years and turned it into a military base.

They accused the U.S. and South Korean authorities of not accepting the tripartite talks proposal under various pretexts.

The participants of the meeting held that the United States should abandon its two Koreas' policy and new war provocation maneuvers and withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea at once for the sake of Korea's reunification and peace in Asia and the world.

Present at the meeting were representatives of the member organizations of the cooperation committee and responsible persons of various political parties and social organizations of the Nordic countries.

Torstein Engelskjoen Joessingveien, chairman of the Norway-Korea Friendship Society, made a report at the meeting.

CSO: 4000/374

NORTHEAST ASIA

BRIEFS

DISSIDENT FORMS PYONGYANG GROUP--Pyongyang, 19 May (XINHUA)--Former President of the South Korean "Shinmin" Party Kim Yong Sam yesterday announced the setting up of the "Promotion of Democratization Committee." In a declaration issued by the new organization, Kim Yong-sam and other founding members said the committee would "struggle for a democratic government through national election and against military dictatorship." They strongly condemned the suppression by the South Korean authorities of the popular uprising in Kwangju City four years ago. They maintained that the South Korean regime "is not a legal government" and demanded that the authorities restore political freedom to those activists who have been banned from taking part in political life and allow the return of Kim Dae-jung, now living in exile on the United States. [Text] [OW191217 Beijing XINHUA in English 1041 GMT 19 May 84]

CHERENKO'S 'MILITARISM' REMARK PROTESTED--Tokyo, 25 May (XINHUA)--The Japanese Foreign Ministry today formally protested remarks by Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko that militarism is reviving in Japan. The protest note was handed to Minister-Counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo Lyudvis A. Chizhov when he was summoned to the Japanese Foreign Ministry by Takehiro Togo, deputy director-general of the European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau. The formal protest came a day after Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe issued a statement rebutting the Soviet charge that Japan has been reviving and fostering militarism. It was reported that Chernenko said on Wednesday that militarism is reviving in Japan, thus destabilizing Asia. He also criticized Japan's demand for the return of the four northern islands seized by the Soviet Union during the closing days of World War II. [Text] [OW251645 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 25 May 84]

JOINT KOREAN SPORTS TEAM--Pyongyang, 23 May (XINHUA)--The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) today agreed to resume talks on May 25 with South Korea about the formation of a joint team to the 23d Olympic Games and other international sports meets. This was announced in a letter by Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the Korean Olympic Committee, to his South Korean counterpart Ching Ju-yong, in reply to the latter's letter of May 18. In his letter, Kim said that though South Korea's letter continued to pose questions which have nothing to do with sports, it proposed to "discuss some basic problems including the agenda of the talks," thereby suggesting "some sort of a change in the attitude" of Seoul. Kim said the Korean Olympic Committee deemed this as a manifestation on the part of South Korea that "it will make no more political provocations in the sports talks," and it is under this condition that the decision to resume the talks with South Korea was made. There have been two rounds of talks between the two sides since April 9. But no results whatsoever have been achieved. [Text] [OW231617 Beijing XINHUA in English 1441 GMT 23 May 84]

BOOK ON JAPANESE ATROCITIES--Beijing, 11 May (KYODO)--A pictorial that covers half a century of Japan's aggression in China is now on sale in Beijing. Compiled by the photo department of the official XINHUA News Agency, the book is filled with some 370 pictures showing how Japan waged a series of aggressive wars in China, starting from the Sino-Japanese war in 1894 and ending with 1945. The book, which carries a 50,000-Chinese character narration, depicts such wartime atrocities as the 1932 Pingdingshan massacre in Liaoning Province, the rape of Nanjing in 1937, and the notorious human guinea pig experiments allegedly committed by the Ishii regiment. The book also covers part of the early post-World War II period with a series of historical photographs on the Tokyo war-crime tribunal in 1948. In an editor's postscript, XINHUA said the book was published so that those who had never experienced the sufferings of the war would be alert against possible revival of militarism in Japan. While we strive to promote friendly relations with Japan, we must also guard against the backlash of a possible revival of Japanese militarism, the publishers note said. [Text] [OW111251 Tokyo KYODO in English 1232 GMT 11 May 84]

SIHANOUK ARRIVES IN TOKYO--Tokyo, 30 May (XINHUA)--Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, and his wife Monique arrived here this afternoon for a six-day visit at the invitation of the Japanese Government. Sihanouk is accompanied on the visit by Boun Say, member of the coordination committee for finance and economy, and Thuch Rin, member of the coordination committee for culture and education of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea, and Chan Youran, Kampuchean ambassador to China. Sihanouk and his entourage were greeted at the airport by Japanese officials, Chinese Ambassador to Japan Sung Zhiguang and diplomatic envoys to Japan from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. During his stay, Sihanouk will meet with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe to discuss, among other issues, the Vietnamese military occupation of Kampuchea. [Text] [OW301355 Beijing XINHUA in English 1340 GMT 30 May 84]

CSO: 4000/374

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

RADIO DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA HAILS ANTI-SRV SUCCESS

OW250748 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Beijing, 25 May (XINHUA)--Radio Democratic Kampuchea said in a commentary today that the great victories won by the national armed forces of Democratic Kampuchea in the sixth dry season will promote the development of the Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors, and marks the further weakening of the Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea.

The commentary says that during the sixth dry season from 1983-84, the attacks launched by the national armed forces against Vietnamese troops have spread to various parts of the country. The most noteworthy is the fact that the national armed forces have turned the areas around the Tonle Sap Lake into a battlefield. They have launched many attacks on Vietnamese command systems in provincial capitals and districts around the Tonle Sap area.

The commentary points out that since the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea in 1979, the national armed forces have for the first time attacked provincial capitals where massive Vietnamese troops are deployed. This is of great military and political significance. The national armed forces' victories have greatly encouraged the Kampuchean people and increased their confidence in winning final victory in the anti-Vietnamese struggle. They have also won the sympathy and support of all peace-loving and justice-upholding countries.

The commentary adds that despite repeated Vietnamese mopping-up operations, the development of the anti-Vietnamese struggle can never be stopped, and that the Kampuchean people, the anti-Vietnamese armed forces and the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea are united as one, and determined to launch more vigorous attacks on the Vietnamese aggressor troops in the rainy season.

CSO: 4000/371

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

KAMPUCHEAN RESISTANCE REPULSES SRV OFFENSIVE

OW211155 Beijing XINHUA in English 1127 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Beijing, 21 May (XINHUA)--The situation in the Kampuchean battlefields has continued to develop in favor of the Kampuchean people as the resistance forces have repulsed the dry season offensive launched by Vietnamese troops, Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported today.

The radio, quoting a communique issued by the command of the Kampuchean National Army, said that at the start of the dry season last October, the resistance forces attacked the Vietnamese occupation troops deep in the hinterland. Special task forces of the national army infiltrated into the areas round the Tonle Sap Lake northwest of Kampuchea. They raided the capital cities of Kompong Thom, Siem Reap, Pursat and Battambang provinces and attacked the capital cities of Koh Kong and Kompong Speu provinces west of Phnom Penh.

In these operations, the resistance forces destroyed the Vietnamese troops' granaries and military depots and cut off railway and road traffic. They threw the Vietnamese into serious straits.

The radio said that tormented by difficulties, Vietnamese troops were only able to launch three major mopping-up operations beginning in March. But these operations were soon repulsed by the resistance forces.

The morale and fighting capacity of the Vietnamese troops are low. In the past dry season, 4,000 Vietnamese deserted, 300 others were killed by Phnom Penh puppet troops who had defected. An estimated 20,000 puppet troops deserted.

The Vietnamese authorities sent a reinforcement of 25,000 men to Kampuchea and pressganged more Kampucheans into the army to meet the shortage of effectives in the battlefields.

The Kampuchean resistance forces and people, under the leadership of the coalition government and with the vigorous support of the world's people, won many battles by defeating the Vietnamese offensive. From last October to mid-May this year, they overran hundreds of Vietnamese strongholds, liberated many villages from Vietnamese occupation, and inflicted 20,000 casualties on the Vietnamese troops.

The command of the national army called upon all its officers and men to strengthen their unity, strike the Vietnamese invaders still harder and win more battles in the coming rainy season.

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

THAI BORDER VILLAGES SEIZED--Bangkok, 25 May (XINHUA)--Lao troops have seized three Thai border villages in the northern province of Uttaradit, according to today's BANGKOK POST quoting senior officers of the third region of the Thai Army. On April 15, the officers said, about 100 Lao soldiers moved in three villages known as Ban Mai, Ban Klang and Ban Sawang in Ban Khok sub-district (about 240 kilometers east of Uttaradit town) shortly after their attacks supported by 105 mm artillery fire on a Thai border patrol police base three kilometers from the border and clashes with Thai border guards. The villagers have not been allowed to leave for and trade with nearby villages since the occupation of the villages by the Lao troops who have been trying to extend their control and influence from the occupied area of 19-square kilometers in the Thai territory. The third army region has lodged a protest with the Lao authorities, urging an immediate withdrawal of the Lao troops from the Thai territory. [Text] [OW250809 Beijing XINHUA in English 0742 GMT 25 May 84]

CSO: 4000/371

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

BRIEFS

U.S. INTEREST RATES--Havana, 23 May (XINHUA)--The Cuban Foreign Ministry said in a statement today that the Cuban Government supports a proposal by the presidents of four Latin American countries against the U.S. increase of interest rate. The statement, which was published in today's newspaper GRANMA, said the Cuban Government agreed with the presidents of Argentina, Mexico, Brazil and Colombia on how to deal with the foreign debt problem which is tormenting the countries in the region and with the serious outcome of the U.S. increase in its interest rate. It also expressed support for the proposal of convening a ministerial meeting of Latin American and Caribbean countries to discuss the problem. The statement was issued at a time when a high-level meeting on Latin American coordination was held to make preparations for a conference of the U.N. Industrial Development Organization. Representatives to the meeting expressed their support for the proposal of the four Latin American presidents for joint action against the U.S. increase of its interest rate. [Text] [OW240839 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 24 May 84]

CSO: 4000/372

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### TV REPORT SHOWS NPC CLOSING CEREMONY 31 MAY

HK010545 [Editorial Report] Beijing Television Service in Mandarin on 31 May 1984 begins its regular 1100 GMT newscast with a 5.5-minute filmed report on the closing ceremony of the Second Session of the Sixth NPC, held in an unidentified auditorium in Beijing on 31 May.

The film opens with a close-up shot of the auditorium's ceiling, which is decorated with a red star. The camera then pans to a long shot of NPC deputies sitting in the auditorium. This is followed by a medium shot of Peng Zhen, Geng Biao, Yan Jici, Hu Juewen, Huang Hua, Liao Hansheng, Zhu Xuefan, Seypidin, and Chen Pixian taking their seats or walking toward their seats in the front row of the rostrum. During this shot, the announcer says: "Attending the meeting are Peng Zhen, Chen Pixian, Geng Biao, Hu Juewen, Xu Deheng, Wang Renzhong, Zhu Xuefan, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, Seypidin, Zhou Gucheng, Yan Jici, Hu Yuzhi, Rong Yiren, Liao Hansheng, Han Xianchu, and Huang Hua, executive chairman of the presidium." Also during this shot, Yang Shangkun is seen standing in the second row speaking with Rong Yiren, who is standing in the front row, and Yao Yilin, Yang Dezhi, Zhang Tingfa, and Wang Zhen are seen walking toward or taking their seats on the rostrum.

"NPC Standing Committee Chairman Peng Zhen" is next seen in a close-up shot, "presiding over" and addressing the meeting, according to the announcer. Deng Yingchao is then seen sitting behind Peng Zhen in the second row of the rostrum. While Peng Zhen is heard addressing the meeting, the camera pans to show the following unnamed leaders sitting on the rostrum: Hu Yaobang, Li Xiannian, Deng Yingchao, and Wang Zhen.

After a long shot of NPC deputies sitting in the auditorium, the camera pans to show the following leaders sitting in the front row of the rostrum: Chen Pixian, Hu Juewen, Wang Renzhong, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Seypidin, Yan Jici, Rong Yiren, Liao Hansheng, and Huang Hua. During this pan shot, Hu Yaobang, Li Xiannian, Ulanhu, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, and Ni Zhifu are seen sitting in the second row of the rostrum. The camera cuts to another pan shot of Geng Biao, Xu Deheng, Zhu Xuefan, Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, Zhou Gucheng, Hu Yuzhi, and Han Xianchu sitting in the front row of the rostrum. During this pan shot, Deng Yingchao, Wang Zhen, Yang Shangkun, Zhang Tingfa, Qin Jiwei, Deng Liqun, Hu Qili, and Qiao Shi are seen sitting in the second row of the rostrum, and Wan Li, Yao Yilin, Tian Jiyun, Chen Muhua, and Ji Pengfei are seen sitting in the third row of the rostrum.

After a shot of NPC deputies in the auditorium raising their hands to adopt a resolution on the government work report, the film gives medium and long shots of NPC deputies sitting in the auditorium and some of the aforementioned leaders sitting on the rostrum. During these shots, the announcer is heard summarizing the resolution. The film then shows leaders on the rostrum and NPC deputies in the auditorium applauding; NPC deputies in the auditorium raising their hands several times to adopt resolutions on the report on the economic and social development plan for 1984, and on the report on the state final accounts for 1983 and the state budget for 1984, and to adopt the law on regional autonomy for minority nationalities in the PRC, the PRC military service law, and other resolutions, according to the announcer.

Leaders on the rostrum are next seen in a long shot raising their hands to adopt the resolutions on the reports on the work of the Supreme People's Court and of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, according to the announcer. The film then shows NPC deputies in the auditorium raising their hands to "approve a decision on the establishment of the Hainan Administrative Region." After that, a military band is seen playing the national anthem. During the playing of the national anthem, the camera pans to show many people standing on the rostrum and in the auditorium in several medium and long shots. The film then ends with a long shot of the auditorium.

CSO: 4005/620

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HUAN XIANG ON WEST'S TEMPORARY ECONOMIC RECOVERY

HK180407 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0821 GMT 17 May 84

[ "Huan Xiang Says: The Western Economy Is Picking Up"--ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 17 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--In an article written for the 10th issue of HONGQI, published yesterday, Huan Xiang, China's famous specialist in international affairs, points out: The economy in the West is picking up. Since 1983, the recovery has lasted for more than a year. It is estimated that such a trend will continue this year. However, such a recovery is only a temporary phenomenon.

Huan Xiang holds that from now until the end of the 1980's, economic growth in the West will be slow and at a low level. There will be no sudden decline and it is possible that there might appear small-scale "prosperity." However, the emergence of large-scale "prosperity," like that in the 1950's and 1960's will be impossible.

Huan Xiang points out: The development of the new technological revolution in Western countries presents the following two trends. On the one hand, the competition in commerce, particularly in arms, has forced science and technology to progress; and on the other hand, the capitalist system itself hampers the universal application of science and technology, of which the latter trend is more influential. As a result, the wide-range application of science and technology is hindered, which makes it difficult to rapidly form an extensive market. Therefore, in the next decade or so, the buyer will be the main factor in the market.

In the article, Huan Xiang analyzes the development situation in science and technology in all the countries. He says: The United States and Japan now rank in the forefront of the new technological revolution. Each has its strong and weak points. Japan's superiority in competition lies mainly in the field of practical application. The ideas for many these in the United States come from West Europe so we must not underestimate the research of basic science in Western Europe. The weak point of Western Europe lies in inadequate application and popularization of technology. Since the mid-1970's, the Soviet Union has taken measures to catch up with the trend and has formulated the policy of giving priority to the development of new technologies, computer technology in particular. Of the Third World countries, India has achieved rapid development in industry, science, and technology. Its number of scientific and technological personnel ranks third in the world.

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### GONGREN RIBAO ON READING CAMPAIGN, CONTEST

HK181251 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 10 May 84 p 1

[Article by Xi Zhongxun [5045 0112 8113]: "Hope That Workers' Reading Campaign Will Last"]

[Text] Since June last year, the reading campaign carried out among workers has developed in a comprehensive manner. It has now spread to all parts of the country and various industrial sectors. Several hundreds of thousands, or several millions of workers have bestirred themselves to read in an effort to revitalize China. They not only study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought but also take up cultural and scientific and technical knowledge, thus achieving marked progress in their ideological and political level and their level of knowledge. Those workers originally backward have undergone gratifying changes in their spiritual outlook. In the reading campaign, there have also appeared large numbers of active elements. They closely combine reading with their own work and learn what is of immediate use. They have become a backbone force in building socialist material and spiritual civilization. This is a new development in our workers' movement under the guidance of the spirit of the 12th National Party Congress. It is of unusually great significance.

The working class, including intellectuals, is our country's leading class and is a main force in building socialist spiritual and material civilization. To realize the main goal and main tasks put forth at the 12th National Party Congress and accomplish the great cause of modernization, we must first rely on the working class. To carry out a series of reforms and build socialism with Chinese features, we must first rely on the working class. To build socialist spiritual civilization with communist thinking as its core, we must also first rely upon the working class. Therefore, to revitalize China, the most important thing is to continuously improve the political quality and cultural makeup of our working class itself. Our working class is a contingent impregnated with glorious revolutionary traditions and is also a relatively young team. Shortly after liberation, industrial workers throughout the country numbered less than 10 million. Now, workers of state-run enterprises alone number more than 80 million, an increase of about 1,000 percent. Of them, young workers account for more than 60 percent. We must arm the whole body of workers, and the masses of young workers in particular, with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and scientific and cultural knowledge, and make them shoulder the glorious mission calling for the realization

of modernization, the revitalization of China, and the realization of communism. This is an important strategic task for our party and trade union organizations. Now, thousands upon thousands of workers have participated in the reading campaign, consciously studying politics, theory, cultural matters, and science and relying on their own efforts and mutual help and encouragement to raise their consciousness, enrich their knowledge, and increase their abilities. This is really a very good thing and is a good pattern for mass self-education that we have discovered in more than 30 years' practice since the founding of the state. I sincerely hope that this practice will last for a long time.

A talent contest is an effective way to stimulate the continuous development of the reading campaign and is warmly received by the masses. Last year, the talent contest as part of a workers' reading campaign to revitalize China sponsored by the GONGREN RIBAO office drew more than 1 million participants. There appeared a large number of active readers who studied assiduously with excellent results. During the contest, good books in stores were sold out. Good books in libraries were also all gone. In their quest for knowledge, many workers neglected to eat and sleep. Reading and relevant questions became the hottest topic of talk in factories and enterprises, in dormitories, at home, and on the street. Such an impressive scene is something rarely seen in history. This shows that the reading campaign must be promoted through such vivid activities as talent contests, lecturing contests, and so forth. Just as some workers say: "Knowledge is an ocean and a talent contest is a windsail." Now, in celebration of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and the GONGREN RIBAO office have decided to further launch a talent contest in a workers' reading campaign to revitalize China. This is of great significance.

In sum, in carrying out a reading campaign among workers, a talent contest will surely help improve the political quality and cultural makeup of the workers stimulate production and promote work, and be conducive to the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization. If we [word indistinct] do reading for its own sake and hold a contest for its own sake, this way of doing things cannot be recommended and must be guarded against and rectified.

I hope for still greater achievements in the workers' reading campaign and the talent contest.

CSO: 4005/620

CENTRAL SOUTH REGION

UNIVERSITY RECTIFIES 'LEFTISM,' INTELLECTUALS JOIN PARTY

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Apr 84 p 3

[Article reported by Wang Yongzhong [3769 3057 1813]: "Henan Teachers' College Corrects "Leftist" Prejudices, Recruits New Party Members Among Outstanding Intellectuals"]

[Text] Editors' note: Various and assorted "leftist" prejudices are the main ideological obstacles at this time in making progress in implementing the policy on intellectuals. Overcoming these ideological obstacles requires the performance of difficult, profound and detailed ideological work. In making contact with actual conditions in the Henan Teachers' College, there were some who vowed to resolve people's problems of ideological comprehension and achieved good results in doing so. Their experiences provide study materials for everyone. If one merely admits the existence of "leftist" prejudices and does not enumerate concrete examples from the units and solve them one by one, then the policy on intellectuals is just empty talk.

The Henan Teachers' College party committee has sincerely corrected "leftist" misunderstandings, has actively undertaken work and has already admitted more than 30 upper and middle grade intellectuals into the party, which has elicited an enthusiastic response from the entire school.

The Henan Teachers' College is an experimental unit of the Henan province party consolidation effort. In the work of absorbing upper and middle grade intellectuals into the party, the school's party committee has helped all levels of party organizations and party members to be relatively successful in resolving the following several problems of comprehension:

1. How to Judge the Level of the Intellectuals' Political Consciousness. Professor Zhou Shouzheng [0719 1343 2973] of the political education department has long shown a correct attitude in work and has frequently requested party membership. He is now 70 years old and despite ill health he still teaches classes to graduate students and achieves outstanding results. Professor Hu Siyong [5170 1835 1661] of the history department has actively sought party membership, and sincerely fulfills his teaching responsibilities to the students despite ill health. In the past few years, he has written several 10,000 words of monographs and scholarly articles. There are quite a few comrades who previously felt that although these key figures in education and research who wanted to join the party

had excellent professional qualifications their political consciousness was not yet high enough. These days, just how are we to measure the level of political consciousness held by these teachers? The schools' party committee organization cadres and party members conducted study and carried out discussions, which led everyone to believe that at present the highest politics consists of carrying out the four modernizations. Some teachers have energetically strived to correctly carry out their work and nourish qualified human talent for construction of the four modernizations, and this is a concrete expression of high political consciousness. After inner party thought was united these two professors were both admitted to party membership last year.

2. How We Should Regard Special Features in the Life and Personality of an Intellectual. Fan Lianqing [5400 1670 0615], a lecturer in the correspondence department, is a hard worker but is serious in speech and manner and prefers to be alone. Some comrades feel he is aloof from politics, proud and contemptuous of people. Professor Zhu Shaohou [2612 4801 0186] of the history department dared to express his views on some points which he believed were not correct, so some comrades then felt that he was "proud" and "looked down on others." Professor Zhao Ming [6392 2494] of the Chinese Language and Literature Department has a very straightforward character and dares to express his views to the upper levels and the leadership, so some party members felt that he "did not respect the leadership" and "did not have deep feelings about the party." These three comrades all have relatively good political and work records, but they were not admitted to the party for a long time simply because some people had the feelings described above. The college party committee helped the general party branch, the party branch and a few people to make an overall analysis of the situation facing these comrades and concluded that they had some special characteristics, not all of which were shortcomings, but rather were advantages. Others were actual shortcomings but not of a substantial or major nature and were problems related to increased education. After undergoing inner-party ideological education, these three comrades were admitted to the party.

3. How to Handle the Issues of Middle-Aged and Elderly Intellectuals' Personal History, Family Background and Social Connections. One history department professor joined the KMT in the 1930's and after graduating from college worked in the KMT cultural organs. Organizational review revealed the usual historical problems. The father of a chemistry department assistant professor served in the KMT army and a grandfather that he never even met was a KMT army division commander. Party members agreed that these two have good political and work records, but they disagreed over the problems in the personal history and social connections. Some asked, "Can such people as these join the party?" Others felt that "long-term investigations" were still required. The Henan Teachers' College party committee believes that the entire country has been liberated for over 30 years so that the political stance and ideological consciousness of the great majority of middle-aged and elderly intellectuals have been transformed. It is necessary to follow party principles: in considering family background, look at the person himself; in considering social relationships, look at the influence; with historical problems, emphasize the actual expression. However, they must fulfil party member qualifications as provided for in the party constitution regulations and then they quickly can be admitted to party membership. After such tasks were completed, the above two comrades were admitted to the party.

4. Can the General Membership of "Cultural Revolution" Mass Organizations Attain Party Membership? An assistant professor and a lecturer from the Chinese Language and Literature Department each participated in Henan mass organizations during the "cultural revolution." Some comrades did not agree to granting them party membership. The college party committee believes that this is not so much an individual problem as a general problem and so should not be handled in a simple fashion, but rather should have concrete analyses for actual cases and party policy should unify thought within the party. These two comrades did not engage in illegal acts during the "cultural revolution," but during that period they provided the party with factual reports and studies and enhanced understanding. Since the Third Plenum of the Eleventh Party Committee, their records have consistently been good. The college party committee clearly pointed out that such comrades must be examined historically, personally and developmentally, so that even if a comrade committed errors of a general nature during the "cultural revolution," if that person has already been thoroughly investigated and these errors have been sincerely corrected they should not be harassed. Such persons who fulfil party member qualifications can be admitted to party membership.

The Henan Teachers' College simultaneously conducts consolidation and rectification and the positive recruitment of intellectuals for party membership has engendered a great response among the faculty and the students. Many people gladly said: the party gates have truly been opened to us! When one professor received notification of admittance to party membership he wrote a poem of gratitude, "The goal of a Lifetime/Is attained this day. The old steed will charge forth/To campaign without respite." At present, the entire college has nearly several thousand faculty and students who have tendered membership applications to party organizations; they have organized almost 100 party constitution study groups and are actively competing to enter party organs.

11582  
CSO: 4005/564

NORTH REGION

SHANXI'S LI LIGONG ON INTELLECTUAL WORK

SK300318 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 9 May 84 pp 1-2

[Speech by Li Ligong, Secretary of the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee, entitled: "Respect Knowledge, Develop Talented People and Revitalize Shanxi" delivered at the provincial intellectual, scientific and technical work conference on 3 May 1984]

[Text] Comrades:

In order to usher in the new technical revolution of the world and accomplish the general objective and the general task set forth at the 12th National Party Congress, the provincial CPC committee and government decided to hold this intellectual, scientific, and technical work conference. The tasks of this conference are, first, to discuss and study ways to implement further the policy on intellectuals, to cherish and utilize intellectuals rationally, and to give full play to their role in the four modernization drive in line with the guidelines of the relevant instructions of CPC Central Committee's leading comrades, and second, to work out ways to carry out the basic principle of relying on science and technology in developing economic construction and gearing science and technology to economic construction in line with the guidelines of the national scientific and technical work conference in order to promote scientific and technical reform. In the meantime, we will discuss the "Decision on Further Strengthening the Intellectual Work" drafted by the provincial CPC committee and government and the "Regulation on Some Questions Concerning the Scientific and Technical Reform for Trial Use" drafted by the provincial government, and will revise them according to your opinions for formal implementation. We should regard this conference as a turning point and create a new situation in the province's intellectual, scientific, and technical work so as to attain the goal of respecting knowledge, relying on science, developing talented people, and revitalizing Shanxi.

Comrade Wang Senhao will give a special report on scientific and technical work. I will now dwell on the following two issues on the province's intellectual work.

Unify Thinking, Broaden the Field of Vision, and Understand Once Again the Position and Function of Intellectuals in the Four Modernizations

Our province has done a great amount of work to implement the policy on intellectuals since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee thanks to our efforts in setting things right ideologically and politically and continuously eliminating the "left" influence. In the political and organizational fields, we have reexamined and reversed the verdicts of all the

unjustified, framed-up, and wrong cases involving 3,200 professional technical cadres which were placed on file for investigation during the "Great Cultural Revolution." We have also rehabilitated 10,782 intellectuals who were wrongly labeled as rightists in 1957 and solved the leftover problems of a great number of intellectuals who have specialized knowledge, thus helping them cast off their ideological burden. More and more intellectuals have joined the party over the past year. In 1983, 3,983 outstanding intellectuals in the province joined the party, amounting to 29.4 percent of the people who joined the party in the same year and an increase of 200 percent over the 1978 figure. A total of 24.08 percent of the province's intellectuals are party members. In particular, 21,011 intellectuals in the prime of life who have both political integrity and ability entered leading bodies at various levels during institutional reform in line with the demands to be more revolutionary, younger, better educated, and more professionally competent. Of these intellectuals, 8 assume posts at the provincial level, 244 at the prefectural level, 2,641 at the county level, and 18,118 at the section level. In this way, initial results have been achieved in changing the knowledge structure of leading bodies. As far as their professional work and wages are concerned, 131,582 professional technical cadres have won technical titles since we began to assess professional titles of various types at various levels. In order to solve the difficulties of intellectuals in work and daily life, we have allocated special funds to build houses over the past few years and thus have begun to improve the housing conditions of intellectuals. We have arranged jobs for the children of 8,993 or more middle-class scientific and technical personnel, and helped 5,606 professional technical cadres solve problems in the domiciles of their family members who lived in rural areas.

With the implementation of the party policies, the enthusiasm and creativity of the broad masses of intellectuals have been mobilized. They are playing a greater part in building the "two civilizations." More outstanding intellectuals have emerged. Comrade Wen Guangya, associate professor of Shanxi University, was one of them. With a devoted patriotic feeling and an indomitable will, he stubbornly persisted in preparing and giving lessons and correcting homework despite suffering from cancer. Unfortunately, he died of serious illness soon after being recruited into the party. He was a real communist who gave his all until his heart stopped beating. From Luan Fu, and Wen Guangya who dedicated their lives to their work, and Chen Huibo who is working diligently for the four modernizations, we can see the mental outlook of the entire intellectual rank. They are worthy of the name of intellectuals of the working class.

Over the past few years, our province has done much work in implementing the policy on intellectuals and the situation in this aspect has been improving. However, we should note that our work is still far from meeting the requirements of the CPC Central Committee. Some comrades still cannot free themselves from the serious, erroneous, leftist influence in their thinking and understanding. The central authorities have called for implementing the policy on intellectuals over a period of years. However, many comrades in some localities and units have supported the implementation of the policy on intellectuals in words only. They still are prejudiced deep in their thinking and fail to understand the importance in implementing the intellectual policy realistically. They are passive in this work. The four modernization construction task is pressing and the new technological revolution rigorously challenges us. During this historical moment, we should set forth a rigorous task for the province's party organizations--understand intellectuals anew.

First, we should understand anew the status of intellectuals in the socialist era.

In an article for the "international socialist college student representative meeting," Engels explicitly pointed out the concept of the proletarian brain workers and foretold that they would fight shoulder-by-shoulder with the manual laborers and would give play to their tremendous role. The proletarian revolutionary movement of the recent century showed that the ardent hopes of Engels have turned into reality. No revolution and construction of any country can do without intellectuals. Only when a large number of intellectuals join the proletarian ranks can the proletarian arm their minds with theories so as to promote the development of revolutionary undertakings. In his speech delivered at a meeting to mark Marx' centennial death anniversary, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: "We need intellectuals to overthrow the old world; we all the more need knowledge and intellectuals in building the new world." He particularly warned the whole party: "Whether or not we can master modern scientific and cultural knowledge in our economically and culturally backward country is a key to determining our success or failure in construction." In regard to the due status of intellectuals in the socialist era, after basically completing the socialist reform of the system of production, Comrade Zhou Enlai for the first time explicitly pointed out at the national intellectual conference: Most intellectuals in our country have become part of the working class. After 20 years of tortuous history, Comrade Deng Xiaoping clearly pointed out in 1977 that we should "respect knowledge and talented persons." In 1978, he further affirmed that most intellectuals have become part of the working class. Our nation's great practices in socialist revolution and construction showed that the intellectuals were indispensable participants and a great reliable force in building our socialist undertakings. The idea of treating people on our side as outsiders and regarding the reliable force as a target for transformation does not conform to the basic theory of Marxism or socialist practice. Over 90 percent of our province's intellectuals were cultivated by our party after liberation. Unlike workers and peasants, they engage in mental work to serve socialism and the interests of the people. Therefore, only when we establish the working-class status of intellectuals, respect their diligent labor results, and build a social practice of respecting intellectuals can we use modern scientific and cultural knowledge to arm the broad masses of the people and accomplish the great socialist modernization.

Second, we should once again understand the functions of knowledge and intellectuals in socialist construction.

In the long-term struggle to understand and transform the world, humanity has summed up and accumulated rich and varied cultural and scientific knowledge and formed the ranks of intellectuals to center on mental work. This was an initial outcome of historical development and an important signal of social progress. Marxism pays full attention to knowledge and intellectuals and regards science as a forceful lever to develop history as well as a kind of power to promote the society forward. Proletarian revolutionary leaders always enthusiastically support and affirm existing science and technology as well as investigation and study in new scientific fields. We are now confronted with a time when science and technology are in rapid development, the period of knowledge renewal has been

shortened suddenly, and our economic and cultural bases are fairly backward; so, we must study and solve some new problems and situations. Doubtlessly, we must learn more consciously from books, our forefathers, experiences of advanced foreign countries, and the practices of people who created new ways of life. Lenin said, "Only by using the treasure of man-made knowledge to enrich our brains can we become communists." We must notice that there are many contradictions unsuitable to the needs of socialist modernization. Especially prominent is the problem of the lack of cultural and scientific knowledge and of modern scientific and technological personnel. Because of the rapidly developing situation, the broad masses of workers and peasants have desired to acquire more knowledge since the third plenary session and have hoped that they and future generations will be able to acquire more knowledge. Knowledge and the intellectuals were never so well received as today. In conducting the four modernizations, intellectuals who directly engage in material production as well as those who engage in scientific research, education, culture, art, public health, physical education, and theoretic study are laborers who create high-level socialist material and spiritual civilizations. It is impossible to realize the four modernizations without knowledge and intellectuals. Our province has poor cultural, educational, scientific, and technological bases for various reasons. We lag far behind when compared with some fraternal provinces. Party and government leading cadres at all levels should eliminate to a further degree, essentially, and urgently various prejudices against knowledge and intellectuals; be broad-minded in respecting knowledge and intellectuals, and foster an excellent character of desiring knowledge and recommending the worthy and the able. At the same time, I urge the broad masses of intellectuals across the province to take the path of becoming both socialist-minded and professionally proficient and to turn their knowledge into a great force to bring welfare to the people. Just as Comrade Hu Yaobang said: Under the leadership of the party, the intellectuals together with the workers and peasants "fly across the sky hand-in-hand and shoulder-to-shoulder to a new sky where socialist modernization is realized."

Third, we should understand once again the intellectuals' political consciousness in the socialist era.

How to understand and appraise the intellectuals' political consciousness of the era is at once a theoretical and practical question. We have clarified the right and wrong concerning this question only after going through an arduous course and we paid a high tuition. In the late 1950's we began to deviate from the correct orientation in our attitude toward intellectuals, and committed a serious "left" mistake--putting intellectuals in the category of the bourgeoisie. Developing such a tendency to an utterly absurd extent during the 10-year turmoil, we not only totally negated the function of intellectuals but also disdained knowledge, tortured intellectuals and made a great number of talented people suffer unredressed injustice for a long time. Several decades of tests and tempering have proven that the masses of intellectuals cherish ardent love for the party, the motherland, and socialism. With pure patriotism, noble responsibility and ardent love for their work, they have devoted all their enthusiasm to the construction of the motherland. Even under the persecution of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and extremely difficult work conditions, most of them did not lose their confidence and still stood fast at their posts, showing an earnest spirit and a devotion to the welfare of the people. Over the past

few years, we have attached importance to improving the work and living conditions of intellectuals. Due to limited financial and material resources, however, the actual difficulties of most comrades have not been solved once and for all. In such a situation, the masses of intellectuals make allowances for the temporary difficulties of the state and continue to take the whole situation into consideration and work diligently. They entertain full confidence and hopes for the future, refuse to be backward and be content with things as they are, participate in the struggle to reform the reality with the ability to think and the courage to explore and have a strong desire to do better and an initiative in reform. This is precisely the intellectuals' political consciousness of the era and their fine characters under the socialist system. By saying this, I do not mean that intellectuals are perfect, without flaws. What I want to do is to remind you comrades to see the main stream, be good at discovering the shining political consciousness of the era, value and cherish it, and truly value, not only with our minds but also with actual deeds, intellectuals as the precious wealth of the party and the state so that we can lead the whole society to establish a good habit of respecting intellectuals.

Our party policies on the questions of intellectuals have far-reaching strategic significance as well as important immediate significance. We should enhance our understanding of them from various angles and raise our awareness in successfully carrying out the intellectual work.

The 12th National Party Congress issued a call for quadrupling the national annual industrial and agricultural output value by the year 2000. This is a grand objective which calls for the concerted efforts of workers, peasants, and intellectuals. According to the strategic plans of the CPC Central Committee, Shanxi is to be built into an important energy, heavy, and chemical industrial base of the country. In terms of the whole situation, this is a component part of the general objective set forth at the 12th National Party Congress. Party and government responsible comrades at all levels should clearly understand that our advantage is abundant energy and that our disadvantage is a lack of talented personnel. Lacking advanced science and technology and adequate forces of intellectuals, we cannot build an energy base merely with enthusiasm. With talented personnel, Shanxi will have a way out, and without it, Shanxi will have no hopes. All comrades should have a sense of the pressure of time, implement the policy on intellectuals as soon as possible, give full play to the function of the existing intellectuals and speed up the training of talented personnel so as to build a powerful contingent of intellectuals with modern scientific and general knowledge. This is the inevitable trend of historical development and is compatible with fundamental interests of the socialist cause. We should respond to this trend and the people's desires and conscientiously perform this work.

Presently, a new tide of technological revolution has emerged in the world and a new and developing industry centering on the information industry has been developing rapidly. The extensive application of new technologies including microcomputer technology, genetic engineering, optical fiber, laser, new materials, new energy, and ocean development is pounding at the traditional production modes, the industrial structure and the people's way of living. Greeting the new technological revolution, the fundamental countermeasure is to develop intelligence vigorously and to stress the training and using of talented persons. In a certain sense, the new technological revolution means a competition

in intellectual development, and intellectual development cannot do without intellectuals. Therefore, we should exert efforts to invest in intellectual development. This is an important sign to judge whether or not a leading department and the cadres have foresight and sagacity in this aspect. In face of the challenge of the technological revolution, each and every leading cadre should have courage and resourcefulness in the revolution, be good at choosing and promoting talented persons, track the technological revolutionary new trends in the course of developing talented persons, and greet the new challenge of the technological revolution.

Comrades: In order to develop talented persons and to make Shanxi Province prosperous, we should review Shanxi's ancient history. Shanxi Province has played an important part in the national cultural development of China. It is said that Yao, Shun, and Yu separately established their capitals in Pingyang, Puban, and Anyi. It is said that Hou Ji first spread his farming technique in Jishan and Leizu spread his sericulture techniques in Xiaxian. After entering the feudal society, many well-known historical figures and knowledgeable persons, such as Liu Zongyuan, Sima Guang, Huo Qubing, Wang Wei, and Fu Shan, came to the [word indistinct]. All of them were outstanding representatives of the Chinese nation. After the "May 4th" Movement, a large number of revolutionary patriots emerged. They fought bravely and spared no effort in the revolutionary cause. During the War of Resistance Against Japan, and the Liberation War period, Shanxi Province was a firm base for winning victories in the revolution, fostering and transferring a great number of outstanding talented persons for the revolutionary cause of the Chinese people. We review history in order to strengthen our confidence and to boost our courage in forging ahead. It is by no means aimed at comforting ourselves over our present backward situation. We should note that in order to develop and to advance forward, all localities and departments should ponder whether or not they have enough knowledge and talented persons and whether or not they have given full play to the role of intellectuals. Each and every comrade should realize the importance and urgent need of training talented persons, be good at discovering them and be bold in using new people. In the Yanzi History, there is a passage on talented persons: "It is useless to have able and virtuous persons without knowing them, to know virtuous persons without using them, and to use virtuous persons without promoting them to leading posts." Even the ancients understood that it would be ominous for the country to stifle real talents. Our Communist Party members should have better foresight. It will be absolutely possible and hopeful for Shanxi Province to join the national advanced ranks if we work with persistent efforts.

#### Strengthen Leadership, Persist in Reform, and Further Create a New Situation in Intellectual Work

Presently, our province has been uneven in dealing with some major issues pertaining to the implementation of the intellectual policy. Some localities and units lack the courage to use intellectuals boldly. Employing a promising intellectual will cause lots of discussions. Some persons have even lodged false accusations against intellectuals and have launched personal attacks. Some localities and units have failed to place intellectuals who have joined the leading bodies in proper posts where they can give full play to their role. The intellectual ranks are unstable and the situation in which talented persons are outflowing irrationally is fairly serious. In the past 3 years, the number of medium- and high-ranking scientific and technical personnel transferred from the province was more than two times that transferred in from other provinces.

Owing to the imperfect management system, departments and units have the "system of possessing certain intellectuals." This prevents the rational circulation of talented persons. At the same time, we have no rational policies or methods for encouraging and guiding the intellectuals to carry out their functions at the places where they are most needed and where people live a hard life. In implementing the policy, generally we have many calls but few specific measures, and many meetings but few examinations and supervisions, some localities and units even conflict with the policy, do not implement the policy and ceaselessly have the practices of despising, discriminating against, suppressing and dealing blows to the intellectuals. Taking Comrade Wei Guangfa at Fenglingdu Middle School in Ruicheng County into custody is a clear example.

Key reasons for the above-mentioned problems are that first of all, we fail to thoroughly eliminate the pernicious influence of "leftist" ideology. Up to now, some comrades still see intellectuals as "outsiders" but do not see them as a real part of the working class. They think that they can only "use" intellectuals, but cannot believe them or entrust heavy tasks to them. Some comrades ideologically obey previous wrong ideas. They only see intellectuals' shortcomings, neglect their strong points, only see the intellectuals' class status and history and their relations with the society, but pay no attention to their real ability and learning and their contributions to the four modernizations. Some comrades especially grasp the slightest problems to punish those who have rehabilitated themselves and been corrected after having been handled and persecuted under the wrong "leftist" line in the past, and do not offer advanced studies to select and promote, transfer or use those people. In promoting intellectuals to a cadre post, some comrades demand perfection and grasp some weak points and shortcomings to comprehensively negate them. With regard to recruiting intellectuals into the party, some leading comrades still have various prejudices formed by history, quibble over historical problems, neglect practical appearance and even subjectively guess and arbitrarily think that the intellectuals work hard in an effort to "seek fame and gains" and they have "impure motives" to join the party. Therefore, some comrades, who have applied for party membership for many years and have basic qualifications for party members, are refused by the party.

Narrow-minded consciousness of small producers and the bonds of old habitual influence are resistance to the implementation of the policy towards intellectuals. They absolutely practice egalitarianism. In accordance with Marxist theory of value, we should give high material treatment to those who engage in complicated labor and who with scientific and cultural knowledge engage in mental work. This is not only an indispensable condition for mental workers but also conducive to the development of social production, to the improvement of people's material life and to cultivating more intellectuals. However, some comrades ignore this point. When talking about the issue of improving the working and living conditions of intellectuals, they glance right and left, are full of fear, always think that the practice of egalitarianism is absolutely equal, but do not handle the things that they should handle. Some people have selfish ideas, do not regard the use of intellectuals as a demand for the party's undertakings, but always talk over problems in line with personal benefits. Some leading cadres, general party members, comrades with low educational levels and specialized and technical personnel have a mental state of being jealous of the meritorious and the able. Leaders at all levels should bravely eliminate egalitarianism, with exceptions, promote and give material guarantees to excellent young and middle-aged intellectuals who made outstanding contributions and resolutely serve socialism, never fear irresponsible digression and ignore talk about being jealous of the

meritorious and the able in line with egalitarianism. Otherwise, we will not be able to use or keep talented persons and it will be hopeless to realize the four modernizations. We should make those who are jealous of the meritorious and the able envy others' knowledge and ability. Those who use wise eyes to promote the able are men of wisdom and great ability. This is a simple dialectic and basic character of communists.

The interference of factional remnants is another important obstacle to the implementation of the policy on intellectuals. During the "Great Cultural Revolution," our province suffered long periods of turmoil and things were turned upside down several times, leaving "many serious and knotty" problems. Old grudges and prejudices established in the past have not been settled at some units. At some units with serious and long-standing problems, particularly, factionalism, personal-relations networks and unhealthy trends established ties and became a very stubborn force, thus worsening the estrangement between intellectuals. At the units where the "three types of persons" or seriously factional-minded persons seize power, the same stuff practiced during the "Great Cultural Revolution" is still carried out covertly and the implementation of the policy on intellectuals is merely an empty word. Leading comrades at all levels should proceed from the fundamental interests of the party and the people, eliminate the "leftist" erroneous ideas, eradicate the influence of factional remnants, cast off all outworn concepts and successfully do all the work for the implementation of the policy on intellectuals in a down-to-earth manner.

The crucial matter in implementing the policy on intellectuals is utilizing intellectuals boldly and reasonably. On the one hand, we should promote to leading posts the intellectuals who have both political integrity and ability so as to satisfy the needs of the four modernizations. On the other, we should make the best use of the knowledge and specialties of well-trained scientific and technical personnel and other intellectuals and try our utmost to create good work and living conditions for them so that they can be turned to best account, fully develop their talents and contribute to the four modernizations happily. Facts have told us that the masses of intellectuals who show understanding and sympathy for the state's temporary difficulties have not asked for excessive material treatment. What they need most is political trust and support for their work and what vexes them most is that their dedication to the service for the country is not fully understood and that they cannot fully develop the wisdom endowed by the people. All party members, especially the party's leading comrades, should fully understand intellectuals' sense of honor and disgrace and their concept of happiness and unhappiness, value their dedicated spirit of loving the party and the socialist motherland ardently, trust them politically and ideologically and use them properly so that they will have no worries back at home and will develop their abilities in their work. In the course of party rectification, all units should regard bold use of intellectuals as an important content of simultaneous rectification and correction of mistakes and examine to see whether intellectuals' enthusiasm is aroused to the full and whether intellectuals are able to fully perform their functions in various fields of work. All prefectures, cities, counties, and departments and units which have fairly large numbers of intellectuals should conduct an earnest examination, affirm their achievements, discover their problems, and adopt measures to solve them in a timely manner. In our efforts to implement the policy on intellectuals, we should particularly attend to the following work.

First, we should continue to use the people of the new generation. Through institutional reform and leading body readjustment, the province has achieved encouraging results in making the cadre contingent meet the four requirements and bravely using intellectuals over the past 2 years. Generally speaking, however, members of leading bodies, especially the top and second-level leaders, are fairly old and have rather low educational standards. As grand cause to battle against nature and to advance toward science and technology, the four modernizations call on leading cadres at all levels not only to implement the party's line, principles, and policies resolutely, but also to acquire fairly high educational standards and modern natural scientific, social scientific and managerial knowledge. Therefore, we must use the people of the new generation as quickly as possible. We should promote to leading posts in a timely manner all those young and middle-aged cadres who have undergone practical training, have fairly high political consciousness and general and specialized knowledge, are brave in reform and are able to open up a new situation. In using the people of the new generation, our attention should be focused on intellectuals at around 50 years of age. In terms of ideological consciousness, they have received an education with both positive and negative examples and have become mature politically. In terms of general knowledge, they have a fairly substantial foundation and most of them are backbone forces of production, scientific research, and teaching. In terms of energies, they are in a period when their memory, understanding, and ability to explore are the best and are in the best stage for making achievements. In terms of their characteristics, they have both the vigor and drive of young people and the prudence and experience of middle-aged people. We will certainly accelerate the progress of our cause when we use them at an early date, give play to their strong points, and allow them to shoulder the heavy tasks at an early date. When using new people, we are bound to encounter obstacles. People no longer stress seniority openly, but we can still often hear people talk others' weak points to the neglect of their strong points and find faults with others. Comrade Chen Yun put it well: "A person's strong points will have certain flaws and in his weak points there will be some advantages. It is for the purpose of using and developing his strong points and enabling him to overcome his weak points that we use a person." History has entrusted us glorious tasks. As far as veteran cadres are concerned, the most important one is to support young cadres to assume power. Only when we boldly use the people of the new generation can we carry forward the party's cause and make it more prosperous.

Second, we should attach importance to solving the actual difficulties of intellectuals, middle-aged intellectuals in particular. Being a connecting link between the proceeding and the following, middle-aged intellectuals shoulder very heavy burden. Due to long interference of the "left" ideology, a lot of work to improve the living standards of intellectuals remains to be done. Poor work conditions and low living standards have adversely influenced the health and work results of some comrades. Take Xianxi University for example, only 4 of its 460 lecturers live in the houses of 50 square meters each and many teachers still live in dormitories. The housing conditions of many primary and middle school teachers and engineering and technical personnel are still worse. Due to numerous reasons, quite a few middle-aged intellectuals became poor in health and old before their time, and even broke down from constant overwork and left

us too early. Therefore, we should pay great attention to solving the actual difficulties of middle-aged intellectuals. We should understand that to value and save talented people is a pressing task, otherwise, the party's cause will suffer damage. In the meantime, we should also show concern for and solve the actual difficulties of young and old intellectuals, take the whole situation into account, make overall plans, emphasize major points and, with our limited financial resources, solve the most pressing problems.

Third, we should do a good job in recruiting party members from among intellectuals. The reason why we stress this work is that the structure of party members fail to meet the needs of the new period due to a lack of attention to this work. In many units and localities, it is still difficult for intellectuals to join the party. According to a report, the chemical industrial designing institute and the chemical fertilizer and pesticide institute of the provincial chemical industrial department, which have 152 cadres specialized in various fields of sciences, have not recruited 1 intellectual into the party since 1978. Comrades of CPC committees at all levels should know the importance of recruiting intellectuals into the party. Only when we successfully do this work can we improve the structure of party members, lay a solid foundation for enabling the cadre contingent to meet the four requirements, and strengthen the party's role as a fighting force in the modernization drive. Localities should adopt measures to push forward the work. They should conduct an overall analysis over their own situation prevailing in recruiting party members among intellectuals and should immediately deal with the "dead angle" whenever they are found. Intellectuals who have been eager to join the party for many years should be trained rapidly and efforts to allow those qualified to enter the party should be made as soon as possible. It is necessary to uphold the principles, to handle the matter impartially, and to actively do a good job in developing party members among intellectuals in line with the organizational principles set forth by the party's Constitution. Those who have created difficulties for recruiting intellectuals into the party and have discriminated against intellectuals in developing party members among them should be clearly investigated and be sternly dealt with according to the seriousness of their cases.

Fourth, we should give the decision-making power to the party committees and the governments at all levels to deal with the difficulties of intellectuals so as to help intellectuals get rid of troubles at home. Intellectuals still have various difficulties in the fields of wages scale, housing conditions, medical care, and children employment. For this, the provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government have mapped out appropriate provisions in their draft "decision" on further strengthening the work of taking care of intellectuals. In line with the "decision," various prefectures, cities, counties, fronts, and departments should work out concrete detailed regulations and rules for implementing the "decision." The party committees and the governments at all levels should give full scope to their initiative and should refrain from waiting for or relying on the higher authorities' instructions and documents in dealing with every problem. All case dispositions concerning intellectuals, which do not run against the spirit of the directives issued by the central authorities and the provincial CPC committee, which are favorable to attracting talented people and developing the intellectual work, and which can be completed through all-out efforts, should be carried out in line with the spirit of the

"decision" by going beyond the restrictive scope of some concrete rules. We wish various localities to pool their wisdom and efforts to handle some practical problems concerning the intellectual work so as to enable the broad masses of intellectuals to vigorously engage in their work by concentrating on their effort and having peace of mind.

Fifth, we should steadily make efforts to renew knowledge so as to upgrade the professional standard of the intellectuals' contingent. According to the trend of world scientific and technological development and bearing in mind the province's scientific and technological situation, we must regard the work of upgrading the specialized technology and professional standard of intellectuals as an important component part in implementing the policy on intellectuals, and should do a good job in earnestly conducting the work. Efforts should be made to provide necessary conditions for ensuring their work and study hours. Meanwhile, it is necessary to reform the existing managerial methods so as to promote academic exchanges and rational transfers of technical specialists and to encourage them to work for the areas that need them urgently. Only by doing so can we enable the broad masses of intellectuals to catch up with the era's pace and to play their due role in building modernizations.

In conclusion, I would like to refer to the issue on leadership over the intellectual work.

To fulfill the tasks set forth by the conference on implementing the policy on intellectuals and to push the province's work of intellectuals into a new stage, the party organizations at all levels should attach importance ideologically to the work of intellectuals, adopt resolute and effective measures organizationally, and should bring about great improvement in workstyle. Efforts should be made to regard the work of earnestly implementing the policy of intellectuals and bringing into play the enthusiasm of intellectuals as an important issue on acting in unison politically with the CPC Central Committee and as an important task of conducting transformation in the course of the current party rectification drive and engaging in transformations before launching the party rectification drive. In waging the party rectification drive, various departments, units, particularly units whose majority of staff members are intellectuals, should earnestly review or examine their work of implementing the policy of intellectuals and should put forward proposals and measures for improving intellectuals' work and living conditions. In doing routine duties, party committees at all levels should strive to explore new paths for intellectual work under the new situation, vigorously disseminate excellent representatives of the intellectuals in the whole nation and the province, and propagate their new ideas, workstyle, morality, and character. We should center on educating the intellectuals to strengthen unity and to get rid of the corrupt customs left over by the old society, such as "scholars tending to scorn each other," "arranging seniority in accordance with qualifications and records of service," and "keeping conservative ideas," and encourage them to support each other, to cooperate closely, to make concerted efforts, and to work together to handle affairs. Not long ago, a newspaper published a reply letter of Comrade Hu Yaobang to Comrade Hua Luogeng dated March 1982. Comrade Hu Yaobang quoted a story from the "Bible." The story said: The ancient Babylonians decided to build a tower to heaven. God was angry at this news. Therefore, he sowed dissension. The decision to build

a tower to heaven came to nothing due to internal confusion. Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: China should build a tower to heaven. "Can Chinese scientific workers make concerted efforts or unite as one to be bravely devoted to this construction project?" "If they can, I think the construction of the project will soon be completed." This story vividly tells us that it is impossible to carry into play the initiative functions of the intellectuals only with the party's concern for intellectuals while the intellectuals themselves are not united. Party organizations at all levels must link the implementation of the party's policy on intellectuals with the strengthening of the ideological and political work among the intellectuals. The trend of giving up ideological and political work is completely wrong.

We must take decisive organizational measures to ensure the implementation of the party's policy towards intellectuals. Practices have shown: In order to really implement the policy on intellectuals and carry into full play their initiative, we must promote those cadres who understand the policy and who mentally cooperate with the intellectuals to the leading, organizational, and personnel affairs departments at all levels. At present, we must conscientiously conduct an investigation resolutely to transfer those party committee secretaries and administrative responsible persons whose educational level is rather low and who do not understand the policy towards intellectuals, and to transfer in those who are educated, understand the policy, and are younger among scientific research units, universities, and colleges, medical departments, big hospitals, cultural departments, big performance units, large relics units, and libraries. In order to fulfill this task by 1984, party committees at all levels should immediately conduct investigations, grasp actual conditions, look for qualified persons among all units and strive to work out a practical plan after the conference. At present, organizational and personnel affairs department still have a situation in which cadres' educational level is low. This is not conducive to looking for, cultivating, or using talented persons with specialized knowledge. We must see from the high angle of strategy, continue promoting a group of comrades with both political integrity and ability, higher educational level, and correct workstyle to organizational and personnel affairs department, and build a rank of responsible persons with scientific and cultural knowledge.

In workstyle, we should particularly encourage leading comrades at all levels to make friends with intellectuals and study the kind and touching workstyle of the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation of reposing full confidence in intellectuals, showing utter devotion to them, and teaching them with skill and patience. We should always understand their ideological, working, and living conditions, listen to their voices, and respect their opinions. With regard to the misgivings of intellectuals, we should explain to them patiently and meticulously. As for the problems uncovered, we should exchange views with them, treat them honestly, communicate with them ideologically, and properly solve their problems. We should help them overcome shortcomings and defects enthusiastically. All in all, we should enable the broad masses of intellectuals to feel the concern, warmth, and trust of the party realistically and to contribute their wisdom and creativeness to the cause of the party and the people.

In implementing the policy on intellectuals, the important thing is to do more actual work with fewer empty words. We should go to the grassroots, conduct investigations and studies, and should not seek formalism or put on a show.

We should exert efforts to solve problems realistically. We should inspect localities and solve problems one by one and ensure that the policy on intellectuals is implemented in all units. The grassroots units, large or small, are cells of the socialist construction cause where thousands upon thousands of intellectuals are working, studying, and devoting their efforts to socialist cause. Leading cadres serve as their "direct superiors" there. They feel uncomfortable dealing with problems without the approval of their "direct superiors." They find nowhere to display their enthusiasm or to exert their efforts. These are the present knotty problems of some intellectuals. The policy on intellectuals should be implemented in each and every grassroots units. In order to define responsibilities clearly, and to make things easy for supervision and inspections, we should establish and implement the responsibility system while doing our intellectual work. Those who fail to understand, study, and solve problems should be called to account.

Comrades, the great cause of the four modernizations which we are engaged in should be advanced in the course of boldly carrying out reforms. Presently, the reforms on all fronts and of all spheres urge us to reform the cadre system and to develop talented persons fully. The CPC committee at all levels and leaders of the organizational and personnel affairs departments should attend to this subject in the spirit of reform. The leading comrades at all levels should learn from Chen Xiuyun, be a [word indistinct] of the new era, know how to judge talented persons, take good care of them, and know how to recruit and use them boldly. They should emancipate their thinking, recruit more talented persons, and create a new situation in the intellectual work in the course of reform, so as to promote all spheres of work in the province and to make greater contributions to realizing the general object and tasks defined by the 12th CPC Congress.

CSO: 4005/616

NORTH REGION

SHANXI IMPROVES INTELLECTUALS' HOUSING, UNITES FAMILIES

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Mar 84 p 3

[Article: "Shanxi Accelerates Policy on Intellectuals by Resolving Problem of Separate Housing of Science and Technology Personnel and Their Rural Families"]

[Text] Since last year, Shanxi province has helped over 4,000 science and technology personnel to move their rural families and dependents to the cities to solve the problem of separation of husband and wife. In this instance, the province is primarily resolving the problems of separation encountered by the middle-aged intellectuals who have heavy responsibilities in education, science and technology and in production, as well as for those young intellectuals who have not yet attained professional stature, but who nonetheless are inventive and creative.

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CSO: 5001/561

NORTH REGION

TAIYUAN EDUCATION MOVEMENT SEEKS PARTY UNITY, STRENGTH

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Apr 84 p 5

[Article: "Knotty Problems Resolved in Search of Unity, Eliminating Factionalism Strengthens Party Character"]

[Text] Beginning in February, the first group of party consolidation units in Taiyuan, Shanxi, conducted an education movement to resolve knotty entanglements in the search for unity and to eliminate the vestiges of factionalism. This was done in order to create conditions for carrying out the next stage of the investigation.

Because of the 10 years of chaos, many of the cadres and the masses in Taiyuan city became estranged and entanglements were formed. The leadership groups of many units were not united and carried on both open and concealed hostilities and upset conditions for each other. If these problems were not truly resolved the party consolidation could possibly be quite superficial, and a few units could even suffer serious consequences through the punishment of good people by bad people. In specific reference to this problem, the Taiyuan city party committee decided to carry out an ideological education movement to resolve knotty problems in the search for unity and eliminate vestigial factionalism.

The city party committee believes that the goal of such education is to promote the increase of a healthy atmosphere within the party, the decrease of an unhealthy atmosphere and to mobilize positivism in all areas. Conducting party consolidation enables the broad party membership to continually strengthen their feelings of affection for party organizations and their comrades, rather than make them gloomy and dejected. In order to avoid repeating previous "leftist" errors, the municipal committee emphasized in this education movement the support of the following principles: the unity of self-education and mutual aid, with self-education as primary, and the avoidance of large criticism meetings and small struggle meetings; the unity of criticism and self-criticism, with self-criticism as primary, and the avoidance of repression from above and attacks from below and the avoidance of mutual attacks; when units or individuals solve problems they unite with help from the leadership, with individual resolution of problems as primary, rather than conducting mass movements and making judgements; unity of praise and criticism, with praise as primary, and avoidance of direct, named criticism of comrades who lack adequate understanding. Where units had problems which people were unwilling to discuss publicaly, such

problems were separately discussed in a suitable manner with concerned comrades from the upper leadership levels; statements made in study and discussion could be retracted. In addition, it was clearly announced that the speech materials of individuals would remain under their own control and not be entered into the records. This enabled a few comrades to discard their ideological burdens and go to battle lightly armored and produced a favorable atmosphere for bravely speaking out true and accurate words. Many comrades said: "This time the education did not adopt a posture of punishing people and this made us feel warmhearted."

The Taiyuan city party committee also adopted several concrete measures in carrying out the educational movement:

**Realistic Study of the Documents.** The city party committee reprinted the disquisitions of the central party committee leading comrades concerning the resolution of knotty entanglements and combatting factionalism, as well as the party constitution, the "Guiding Principles" and the concerned party consolidation documents, and required that everyone realistically study the documents and discuss their understanding thereof.

**Realistic Posing of Questions, Leniency Towards Others and Demands on Oneself.** The purpose of posing questions is to reveal the dangers of factionalism and strengthen the feelings of urgency in unraveling ideological entanglements. The city Irrigation Bureau's former director and former deputy director had serious "collisions," and after the party consolidation began, one of them made several indirect attacks on the other at meetings, almost to the point of attacking by name, while the other assembled various and sundry "evidence" against his opponent. During this education movement, both sides severely criticized themselves, shared in summarizing their experiences and the lessons they learned, and transformed their previous long-term mutually irrational behavior.

**Conduct A Heart-to-Heart Talks Movement to Communicate Feelings.** The city party committee advocated that a heart-to-heart talks movement be carried out to communicate feelings and eliminate wariness. The city Machinery Bureau's former party secretary and former deputy secretary formed ideological entanglements in conducting their investigations, and for many years they seemed to be harmonious while they actually were at odds. They then had several heartfelt discussions and shared in making summations on the lessons they learned on the influences of "leftist" ideology' they dug deeply at the roots of the ideology of individualism and drew closer in their thoughts and feelings.

**Use Various Methods to Help Comrades Who Lack the Spirit of Self-Criticism.** One method is to summon the new and old cadres from units with "serious and long-standing" problems to promote meetings and focus their time on resolving problems. A second method is to focus on helping comrades with relatively involved factionalism and relatively great ideological entanglements to correctly carry out ideological transformation tasks. A third method is to give timely encouragement to comrades who make progress. In this way, comrades who people refer to as "always in the right" and "not to be offended" gradually straighten up their attitudes and engage in self-criticism.

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## NORTHEAST REGION

### SELECTION PROCESS OF PROVINCIAL RESERVE CADRES DESCRIBED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Apr 84 p 1

[Article reported by Zhang Shuzheng [1728 2570 2398]: "Liaoning Province CPC Party Committee Carefully Selects Reserve Cadres"]

[Text] In this party consolidation, the Liaoning Chinese Communist Provincial Party Committee emphasizes construction of the "third echelon."

At this time, this province has already chosen a group of province-grade reserve cadres, and on 2 April, the first group of 26 names was reported to the party central committee. This group has an average age of 42 years and 25 of them have a university level of culture, they include research students, Ph.D. candidates and associate professors. There are 2 non-party people and 4 female cadres. The second group is just now in the process of careful assessment, with planned submission to the party central committee on 4 April. The 300 reserve cadres for 12 city and prefecture leadership groups throughout the province have already been assessed. The work of assessing the reserve cadres for the leadership groups of enterprise units above county grade is now in the process of being performed. The provincial party committee methods for strengthening "third echelon" construction are as follows.

Strengthen the sense of responsibility and the sense of urgency to realistically strengthen the leadership. In the latter part of 1983, the provincial committee conducted general assessments of 205 youthful cadres and 124 reserve cadres recently submitted to city and prefecture grade leading groups in organs now undergoing reforms, and this formed the foundation for selection of province-grade reserve cadres. After party consolidation began, the provincial committee made contact with actual conditions, studied the party consolidation documents, and realized that correctly building the "third echelon" is also an essential part of steadfastly carrying out simultaneous consolidation and reform and guaranteeing that party consolidation will not be superficial.

In February of this year, the provincial party committee accelerated the rate of assessment for 45 carefully chosen reserves, with the major leadership of the provincial party committee and the provincial Party Advisory Committee responsible for the task. Sixteen people from the Provincial Party Standing Committee and the Provincial CPC Advisory Committee Standing Committee divided up the work. Guo Feng [6753 1496], first secretary of the Provincial Party Committee; Dai Suli [2071 5685 3810], provincial party secretary; and Li Tao [2621 3447] the

chairman of the provincial CPC Advisory Committee are responsible for assessing reserve cadre for first and second line supervisors, while the rest of the responsible comrades of the provincial party committee separately carry out assessments of the province level reserve cadres for agriculture, economics, party affairs, propaganda, education and culture, and government and the judiciary.

Reform of the cadre assessment system in the party consolidation enlarges the scope of human talent and discerns controversial reserve cadres. They omitted the old patterns of assessing cadres by gathering information on conditions from a small number of people or the leadership level and from the organizational and personnel departments, and instead broadly listened to both party and non-party mass views. The assessment of one person requires making the acquaintance of over 60 people and covers upper level, same level and lower level cadres, fellow villagers and schoolmasters and drivers, service personnel and family members. Attention is also given to expressions made during the "cultural revolution" and since the Third Plenum. Because we support the mass line, the masses also support the assessment work.

Simultaneous assessment and training together with utilization of party consolidation will be advantageous in providing timely training to improve the reserve cadres. The provincial party committee selected a portion of the reserve province-grade cadres for assignment to county organs and large-scale enterprises to participate in party consolidation and enterprise rectification work. The provincial party committee plans that after party consolidation of the first groups in organs under the provincial government is completed, a group of departmental, commission, office and bureau reserve cadres will be selected for assignment to the grassroots level to assume positions. At the same time, the reserve cadres from cities, prefectures and counties and from concerned enterprise units will go through a planned selection process for transfer to organs under province control or to upper level organs to subject them to tasks and develop their talents.

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CSO: 4005/562

NORTHEAST REGION

COMPANY MANAGER DISCIPLINED, EXPELLED FROM PARTY

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Apr 84 p 4

[Article reported by Liu Xin [0491 2946]: "Liaoning Province Construction Company Manager Resists Party Line, Expelled From Party"]

[Text] In a recent Liaoning investigation, a person who had an important leadership position in a company and who moreover was being prepared for promotion as deputy director of the provincial construction bureau actually turned out to have a background of active suppression of cadres during the "cultural revolution" and stubborn resistance to the party line ever since the Third Plenum of the Eleventh Party Committee.

This person is Zhu Fuhe [2612 4395 3109], the manager of the Third Construction Company.

He now has been expelled from the party and been forced to resign his position.

Zhu Fuhe is 50 years old and became a party member in 1956. He originally was deputy director of the Liaoyang city armed forces, and in 1978 was transferred to the Liaoning province construction company in Liaoyang city, where in 1981 he became acting and then full manager of the company. During his tenure as director, he employed tricks and devices, pretended to be an "enlightened person" and "reformer" and frequently issued articles and broadcasts describing his "progressive achievements." By the end of 1982, the concerned departments included him on the reserve cadre lists for deputy director of the provincial construction bureau. After learning of this he felt that his "official hat of black gauze" was too small and prompted a youth that he had promoted to write a letter to the leading comrades of the provincial party committee recommending him as director of the provincial construction department.

The concerned departments of the provincial party committee made a sincere investigation and uncovered the ZhuFuhe problem. During the "cultural revolution," he actively participated in the fabrication of false cases, persecuted cadres, and wrongly imprisoned four cadres, three of who were beaten till crippled. After the "gang of four" was smashed, he still held to his mistaken stance, formed factions in the Third Construction Company, and promoted into responsible positions a number of serious offenders from the "cultural revolution." He was openly factional and proclaimed that the "Third Construction Company operated under the Zhu Fuhe setup." During meetings he frequently attacked the party central committee and its leading comrades.

Zhu Fuhe is imperious and despotic, and places himself above the organization. The head of the motor pool and the dispatcher had face-to-face disagreements with him over several points. That evening, he flew into a rage and told the motor pool leadership to dismiss those two. When a cadre disagreed with his "achievements" as given in the articles and broadcasts he then accused this cadre saying: "I will criticize you for three years and repress you for five years, so that you will never get anywhere til you're white-headed."

Zhu Fuhe was deceptive in work and deceived the upper levels. At the end of 1982, the Shenyang tumor hospital project was still unfinished, but he reported that it was completed. Later, after further deceptive practices, this project was evaluated as a provincial top-quality project and the Liaoning province Third Construction Company was evaluated as the nation's 1982 top-quality advanced enterprise.

Zhu Fuhe also committed gangster acts, and after coming to the Third Construction Company he frequently acted indecently toward or seduced a number of women.

In mid-March, the standing committee of the Liaoning province central party committee discussed the problem of Zhu Fuhe and decided that such people are very dangerous, and that during organizational reforms, when arrangements for leadership cadres are being made, it is necessary to conduct sincere investigations to thoroughly prevent such people from becoming future leaders.

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NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

PROMOTING NONPARTY CADRES--Recently, the provincial CPC committee issued a circular urging party organizations at all levels to enthusiastically promote nonparty cadres to leading government posts at all levels. The circular pointed out: Promoting nonparty cadres to leading government posts is a key measure in strengthening the union between party and nonparty members, a requirement for perfecting the socialist democratic system; a key strategy for implementing the policy towards intellectuals and the policy on united front work; and of significance in arousing the initiative of nonparty cadres. The circular noted: In promoting nonparty cadres, we must widen our field of vision, greatly open up opportunities for talented persons, and get rid of outdated conventions. We should center on promoting excellent nonparty cadres who are young; educated with specialized knowledge; are able to implement the line, principles and policies set forth since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee; and are brave in creating a new situation in their work. We must work out specific measures to motivate them to lay a good foundation for installing nonparty cadres in governments. [Text] [SK300206 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 29 May 84]

LI DESHENG VISITS KINDERGARTENS--On the afternoon of 30 May, Li Desheng, commander, and Liu Zhenhua, political commissar of the Shenyang Military Region, and other leading comrades of the region celebrated the 1 June International Children's Day together with the children of the kindergartens of the organs and units of the military region stationed in Shenyang. They encouraged the children to study diligently, resolve to revitalize China from childhood, and be qualified successors when they grow up. [Text] [SK010201 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 31 May 84]

PLS TECHNICIAN COMMENDED--Recently Li Desheng, commander of the Shenyang Military District, and Liu Zhenhua, political commissar, issued an order of citation on (Wang Benhe), director of barracks management section of a certain division, who invented a new heating technology using an enclosed system of burning gangue. From 1979, (Wang Benhe) began to explore and seek ways of using certain materials instead of energy resources in building fires to improve the living conditions of the PLS units. After 83 times of repeated experiments in 5 years, finally he successfully invented the new technology. At present, the PLS units and localities use this new technology to keep warm, dry timber, and produce vegetables. Fifteen provinces, cities, and prefectures including Hebei Province widely use it. [Text] [SK300349 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 29 May 84]

PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

BEIJING URGES JOURNALISTS EXCHANGE WITH TAIWAN

OW101435 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 6 May 84

[Station commentator's article: "The Legitimate Rights of Taiwan's Reporters"]

[Text] Taiwan compatriots fervently wish to know about things on the mainland. Taiwan's television stations have on several occasions shown films featuring mainland scenery. The infrequent showing of these films, which were short in length, has increased viewers' interest and promptly improved the stations' audience ratings. Perhaps because of this, according to Taiwan newspapers, two reporters of China Television Company recently sneaked into Xizang from the India-Nepalese border area to cover the life of Taiwan compatriots. Their trip has caused controversy in Taiwan.

The story cannot but arouse all sorts of feelings in us. On the surface, it seems funny for two Chinese reporters to sneak into the mainland to perform their journalistic assignments. However, thinking about it more deeply, the two reporters had been forced to do so. We fully understand their difficulties.

According to the report, the two television stations in Taiwan were involved in a controversy about this. The issue was whether reporters may or may not sneak into the mainland to engage in journalistic activities. We believe that journalists in Taiwan should fight for their legitimate rights to be able to openly come to the mainland to cover news.

The government of the motherland has advocated the establishment of postal, trade and navigational ties between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait and exchange in the cultural, academic and sports fields. This, of course, means that friends from Taiwan's journalist circles are welcome to come to the mainland for visits and covering news. We believe that journalists are like bridges spanning the Taiwan Strait. Reporting the real situation is a lofty mission of journalists on both sides of the strait. Taiwan compatriots fervently wish to know about things on the mainland. In the same way, compatriots on the mainland also long to know about things on Taiwan. According to normal practice, journalistic units on Taiwan and the mainland should have begun discussions on exchanging visits long ago. However, as you know, the Taiwan authorities' policy of "no compromise, no negotiations and no contact" and other policies of similar nature have prevented people on both sides of the strait from doing what they want to do.

According to reports, the departments concerned in Taiwan were making further "study" of the two reporters' trip to Xizang. People still remember that Mr Chiang Ching-kuo said in a recent speech that the interests of the people should be the standard in everything we do. If this is true, the departments concerned Taiwan should arrive at one conclusion in their "study," namely, Taiwan's reporters should be allowed to openly come to the mainland to cover news events and the door should also be opened for mainland reporters to openly go to Taiwan. Such a conclusion will undoubtedly receive applause from the people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait.

CSO: 4005/618

TWO-STAGE AGREEMENT ON 1997 'UNREALISTIC'

HK230941 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 23 May 84 p 1

[ "New Talks" column: "A Two-Stage Agreement Is Impractical" ]

[Text] Sino-British talks on the Hong Kong issue have made significant progress. What kind of agreement will be reached? This has naturally been placed on the agenda, and become a focus of people's attention.

Just at this time, there occurs an idea proposing a two-stage agreement.

Normally, when the governments of two countries reach an important diplomatic agreement, it should, first of all, be initialed. After that, it will be presented to the legislative bodies of the countries concerned for approval. The agreement becomes officially effective upon approval. For example, the Sino-British agreement on taxation announced yesterday was initialed in London on 10 May. It has now been presented to legislative bodies of the two countries for approval. However, the newly advanced theory on a two-stage agreement does not mean the two usual stages of initialing and approving an agreement. It means something else.

The latest issue of the ECONOMIST, published last week in London, carries a commentary entitled "Give Hong Kong a Slowdown Settlement," which advocates the two-stage agreement. According to the commentary, a joint statement of principle should be issued by September of this year, which does not need the approval of legislative assemblies. A detailed agreement on transferring administrative power would be reached only after the completion of democratization and the enactment of the basic law. This agreement should then be approved by the legislative assemblies. A Hong Kong English newspaper published an editorial yesterday echoing the idea, saying that the future local administration, with directly elected elements, should have some say in the final agreement.

Yesterday, the delegation of the Unofficial Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils issued a statement on the debate in Great Britain's House of Lords. The first item of the statement talks about the issue of agreement. Then the statement says: Members of the delegation believe that the proposal on reaching a provisional agreement in broad principle first, before a detailed agreement, is interesting. We hope that both sides will consider this proposal."

With some study, one will easily see that the concept of a two-stage agreement is unrealistic, no matter how much interest some people take in it and, moreover, it is contrary to the principle governing the Sino-Britain talks.

The principled stand of China on the Hong Kong issue is already known to all. This stand was officially reaffirmed by Premier Zhao Ziyang at the Second Session of the Sixth NPC, this is, to unswervingly recover the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong after 1997 and to adopt a series of special policies to maintain the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong, including the establishment of the Hong Kong special administrative region with a high level of autonomy, and all these policies will remain unchanged for 50 years. As for the principle of the British Government guiding the talks, Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe has elaborated: Hong Kong's future is related to the great country of China and Hong Kong will become a place under Chinese sovereignty which enjoys a high level of autonomy. It is precisely because of this common ground that significant advances have been made in the Sino-British talks. This is the principle of mutual respect of sovereignty followed by the governments of the two countries while holding diplomatic negotiations, a principle which allows no participation of a third party. How Hong Kong, enjoying a high level of autonomy, will formulate and implement various concrete policies under Chinese sovereignty is exclusively an internal affair of China, and Britain has no right to interfere, still less to work out regulations which are in violation of China's internal affairs as a condition for reaching a diplomatic agreement.

It is appropriate for China to spend 2 years in holding friendly talks with Britain to solve the question of Hong Kong. Any delay in reaching an agreement will be detrimental to Hong Kong's stability and prosperity. A late agreement is not necessarily good. To settle the issue of Hong Kong, a diplomatic agreement is quite enough and it is not necessary to divide it into two stages. The enactment of the basic law for Hong Kong is the internal affair of the Chinese people. In order to show the sincerity of both sides in fulfilling their obligations and to realize the aspirations of the Hong Kong people, it is necessary to reach a fully explicit and effective sound agreement at an early date. It is only natural that after an agreement is reached, China and Britain may and must continue to consult and cooperate with each other for the sake of a future smooth transition.

CSO: 4005/621

HSIN WAN PAO ON STATIONING OF PLA IN HONG KONG

HK251141 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 25 May 84 p 1

[*"New Talk"* column: "The Supreme National Policy on the Handling of Hong Kong"]

[Text] In the past few days, the Hong Kong and Macao deputies and members attending the NPC and CPPCC congresses in Beijing, together with the reporters from 20 news media institutions in Hong Kong and Macao, have had the opportunity to meet almost all the principal leaders of the state, and thorough discussions have been conducted on all aspects of the Hong Kong question. Although the open discussions are tinged with certain erroneous personal views, these meetings and talks have explicitly demonstrated that the policy toward Hong Kong as illustrated in the Government Work Report by Premier Zhao Ziyang is the unified decision of the central authorities; after examination and discussion in the current NPC, this policy further acquires the force of law, to be fixed as the policy of the state.

The policy of the Chinese Government on the Hong Kong question is: recovery and exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997; setting up of the Hong Kong special administrative region in accordance with Article 31 of the Chinese constitution; Hong Kong being managed by local residents of Hong Kong and enjoying a high degree of autonomy; Hong Kong maintaining its capitalist social and economic system as well as its lifestyle, and so on. As for national defense and foreign affairs, naturally they are to be decided by the central government. The erroneous view expressed a couple of days ago is on the issue of stationing of troops, which should be decided, as a matter of course, by the central government in exercising its power of sovereignty. Today, Deng Xiaoping, the most prestigious leader of China, has spiked the [word indistinct], solved the problem of conflicting phraseology, and made clear which organs and personages will have the authority to speak on the Hong Kong question, and all this will help Hong Kong and even the whole world to better understand and comprehend the policy.

China's policy on Hong Kong is linked with the whole of China. The basic idea is "one country, two systems," namely, the socialist system in the vast area of the mainland and the capitalist system in special administrative zones. Some people in Hong Kong fear that the idea of "one country, two systems" has no precedent to go by, and they are more worried than the communist party on the

theoretical problems contained therein, fearing that this might run counter to "adherence to the four principles." Yesterday in Beijing, Xu Jiatun, director of the Hong Kong branch of Xinhua explained this problem to reporters from Hong Kong and Macao.

"Adherence to the four principles" means adherence to the leadership of the CPC; adherence to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought; adherence to the socialist road; and adherence to the people's democratic dictatorship. According to Xu Jiatun's explanation, "one country, one system" is a policy formulated by the communist party. The leadership of the communist party means the leadership of its policy. Implementing the idea of "one country, two systems" means adherence to the leadership of the communist party.

The socialism with Chinese characteristics, which China is making great efforts to build, allows the coexistence of various economic components. Xu Jiatun pointed out that within these various economies [Zai zhe duozhong jingli li 0961 6638 1122 4429 4842 3444 6849], capitalism will be allowed to exist in one corner, but that on the whole the economy will still be of a socialist nature. Therefore, he stressed that the idea of "one country, two systems" is a development of Marxism-Leninism, not revisionism.

Of course, the establishment of the special administrative zone in Hong Kong and the promulgation of the basic law by the NPC in the future are a reflection of the people's democratic dictatorship of China.

From these explanations, people can see that the handling of Hong Kong by China is practical, reasonable, and also, as British Foreign Secretary Howe said, creative. The settling of the Hong Kong issue will not only resolve a problem left over from history, but will probably make a contribution to the future of mankind and provide bright future prospects.

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